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A Supplement to Queen's Quarterly

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, CANADA

*The EDITH and LORNE PIERCE
COLLECTION of CANADIANA*



Queen's University at Kingston

By



in 1841.

The Arts Course of this University leads to the degrees of B.A.,
M.A., D.Sc. and Ph.D.

The Law Course leads to the degree of LL.B.

The Theological Course leads to the degree of B.D.

The Medical Course leads to the degrees of M.D. and C.M.

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QUEEN'S QUARTERLY

A Magazine devoted to Science and Literature.

Founded in 1893. Re-organized 1902.

THE QUARTERLY was established in 1893 as a general literary organ for Queen's University and its constituency. It will represent impartially the main departments of human activity and research, and its pages will always be open to Canadians who have anything significant to say on questions of either permanent or passing interest. Its literary management will be in the hands of a general committee, assisted by an editorial staff of four chosen periodically from the said committee.

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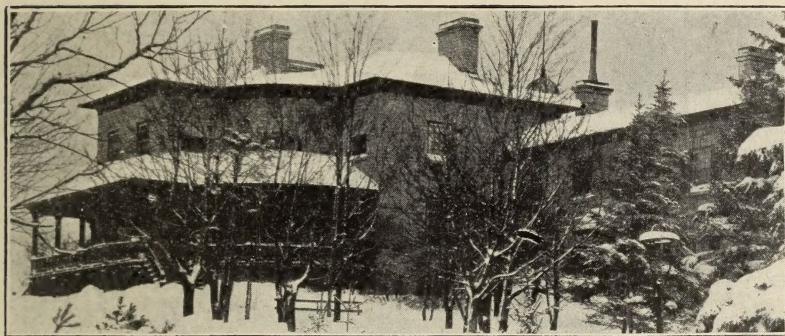
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
March 7, 1842.

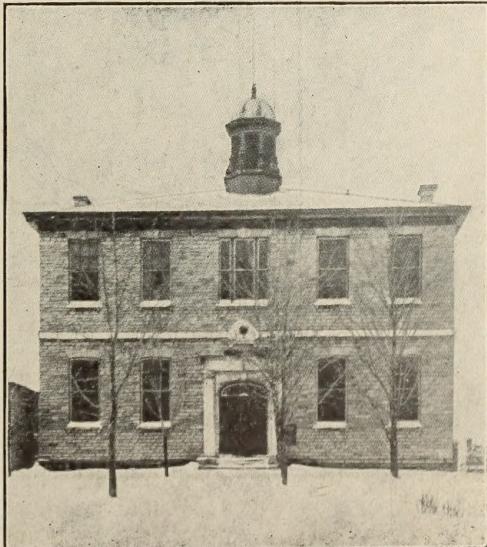


October 1, 1844.



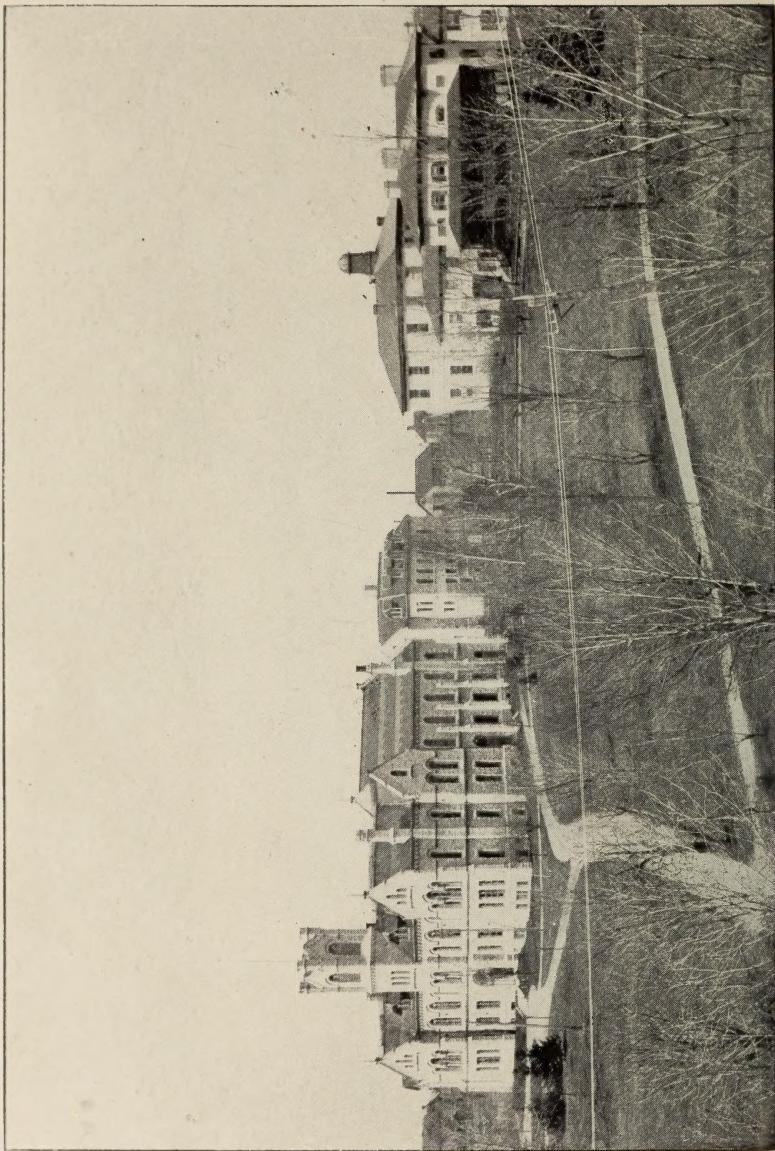
November 3, 1853.

The ..
Growth
of.....
Queen's



1858-1880.

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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
1880-1900.

Introductory Note

THE following papers have been prepared in order to set forth in some degree the character and service, the ideals and efforts, of Queen's University.

For two-thirds of a century Queen's has been one of our best known seats of learning, striving to cherish high conceptions of education, quickening successive generations of students to lofty ideals of life, and evoking in a remarkable degree the grateful affection of her graduates.

It is a matter of common faith among Canadians that our country is entering upon a period of great industrial and commercial development. But, for the nation as for the individual, material prosperity, unless accompanied by intellectual and moral progress, is a source of evil, not of good, of decay rather than of life and health. Hence the responsibility that rests upon our colleges, for these are in the long run largely instrumental in moulding the opinions of the people. Those who shape the general sentiments of the community, the teachers, ministers, lawyers, journalists, leading business men and other authors of ideas, are in a large and increasing degree university graduates. The influence of the colleges is not confined to a privileged few; directly and indirectly they affect the people at large. It is, therefore, supremely important that their influence be such as shall make for the best life of the nation.

In Queen's this responsibility has been steadily recognized, and this ideal of service has been cherished. Attainment, here as elsewhere, falls far short of the ideal, but we press towards the mark. At present we seek to widen the circle of the friends of Queen's, as the University is dependent upon private beneficence, and the great increase of students calls for an increase of staff. Her past and present work is the plea we urge in striving to enlarge the efficiency and usefulness of Queen's.

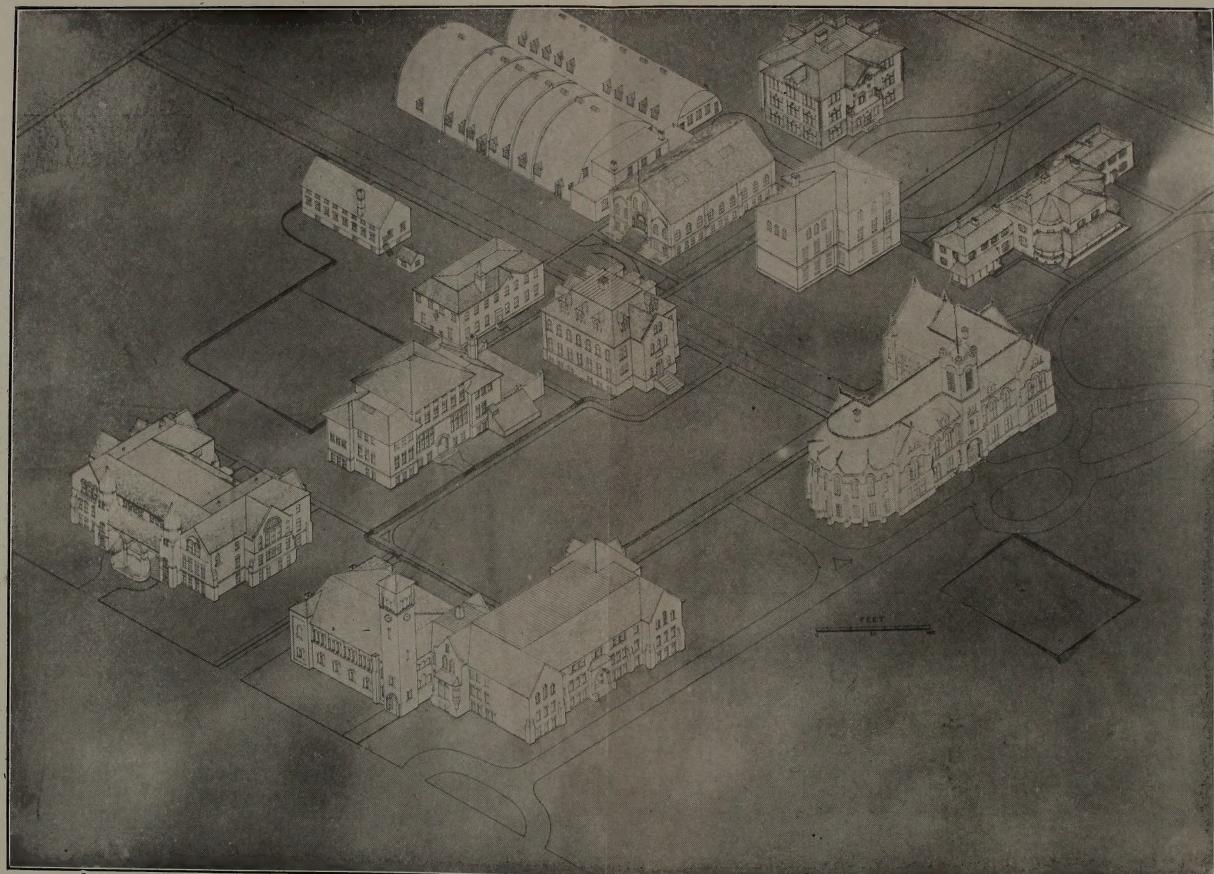
Queen's University, Kingston, October, 1906.

MÉCHANICAL LABORATORY.
MINING LABORATORY.

SKATING, CURLING RINKS.

GYMNASIUM.
MEDICAL LABORATORIES.
MEDICAL BUILDING.

RESIDENCES.



ONTARIO HALL.
(Mineralogy, Geology, Physics.)

FLEMING HALL.
(Engineering and Botany.)
GRANT HALL.

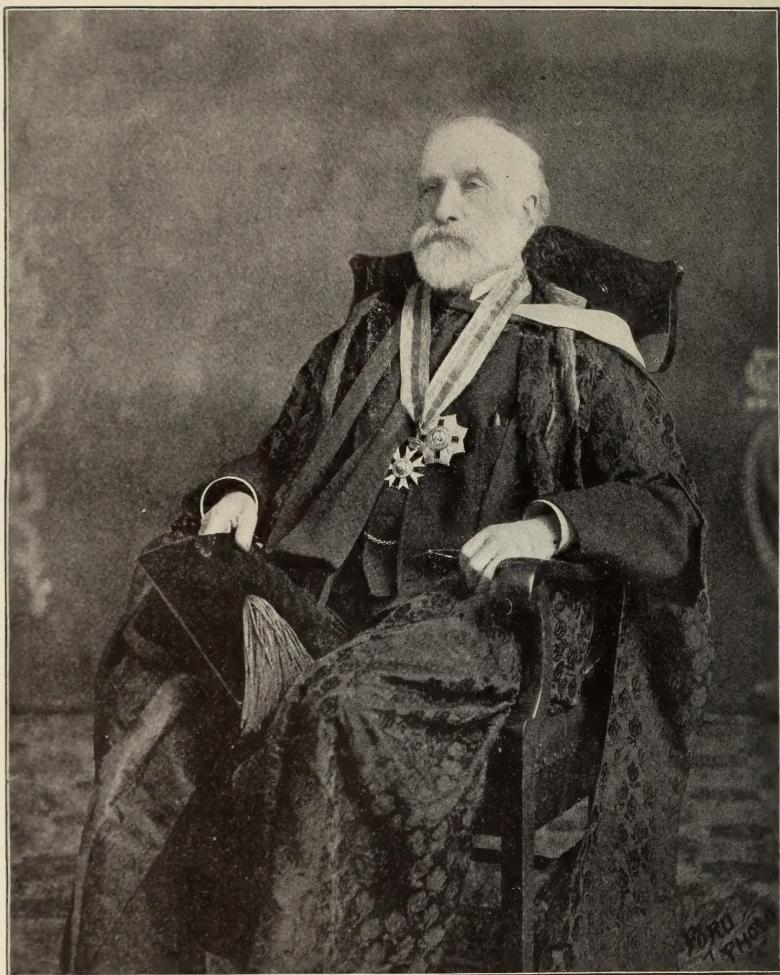
JOHN CARRUTHERS HALL.
(Chemistry.)
KINGSTON BUILDING.
(Arts.)

THEOLOGICAL BUILDING.
(Formerly Arts and Theology.)

QUEEN'S OF TO-DAY.



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Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., Chancellor.

BORD
PHOTO

QUEEN'S

A SUPPLEMENT TO QUEEN'S
QUARTERLY ♠ ♠ ♠ ♠ ♠

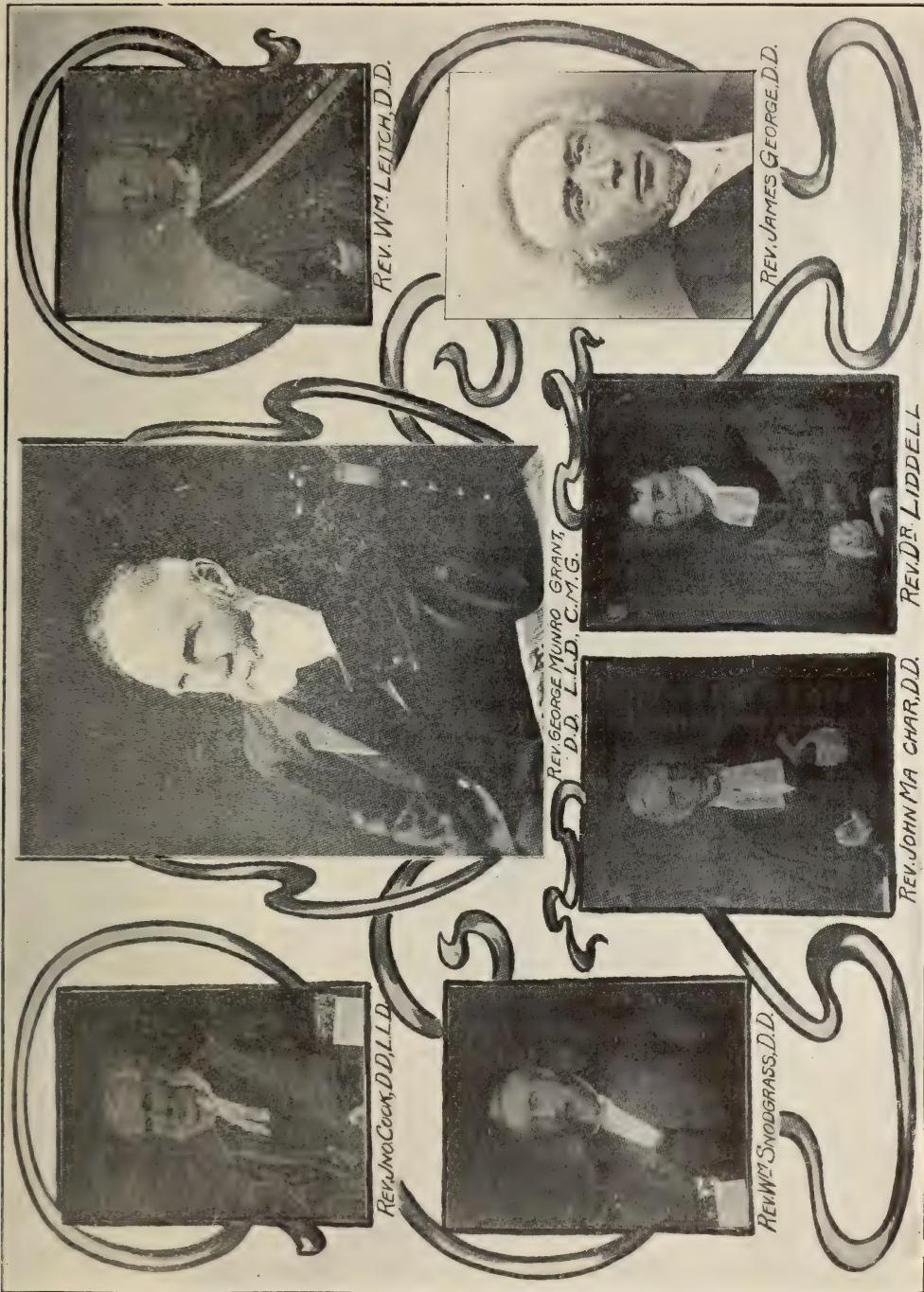
THE MAKING OF QUEEN'S.

LIKE Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, Queen's was a true product of the social, political and religious conditions from which it emerged. The founders of all these institutions were university men, who had brought with them to America ideals, traditions, and associations, which made a university to them one of the necessities of life. The obligation upon them was irresistible to provide for the generations to come the wherewithal by which they also might become men. "Following the universities of our native land as a model we shall take up the pupil at the farthest point to which the district and grammar school has conducted him and introduce him to those higher studies that may qualify him for public and professional avocations." These were the words in which Dr. McGill, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland's Synod outlined the scheme of the university in a pastoral address to his people in 1835. From that time the movement went earnestly forward. Steps were taken to raise an endowment. Toronto subscribed £600, Kingston £1,700. In Montreal, Hamilton, Cobourg and elsewhere £15,000 were raised. In 1841 the Royal Charter was obtained incorporating the college "for the educating of youth in the principles of the Christian religion and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature" and providing further "that no religious test or qualification shall be required of or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as scholars within our said college." The time for such an enterprise was opportune. The old order was changing. The rebellion of 1837 had swept away officialdom and a new day was dawning. The charter provided a governing board of 27 trustees, 15 laymen and 12 ministers of the Canadian branch of the Scottish Church. The clerical trustees were to be elected by the Synod and the laymen by the board from nominees sent in by the congregations of the Church. Under this constitution work was begun and continued until 1874. Ten students with two professors met in a small house on Colborne Street in March, 1842, to open the first session of Queen's College. Principal Liddell, a man of eminent ability and great force of character had been sent from Scotland, specially designated to take charge of the infant institution, and Prof. Campbell, afterwards the brilliant principal of Aberdeen University,

taught classics. The next session came Dr. Williamson, and began his fifty years of devoted service. The struggle for existence was strenuous from the first—no buildings, no adequate endowment, nothing but a small band of teachers and scholars made the college of those days. In 1853 the buildings and grounds were acquired, which are now professors' residences. Dr. Liddell had resigned the principalship in 1846. For the next eleven years the difficulties were great. To find a principal for the institution was no easier than than now "Good Dr. Machar," the much-beloved minister of St. Andrew's Church, held the post until 1852, then Dr. George, the great professor of mental and moral philosophy, took hold until 1857. Dr. Cook, of Quebec, followed him till 1860, when Dr. Leitch came from Scotland to accept the position and devote his life to its duties. He entered upon the office with great enthusiasm and much promise of success, but his health gave way under the stress of things and he died, greatly lamented, in 1864.

The Medical Faculty was instituted in 1854 and from the first its success was assured by the quality of the professors and the large number of students they attracted. Four outstanding names still live in connection with its origin—Sampson, Stuart, Dickson and Yates. They set up a standard which the men of to-day still find perhaps their best inspiration. Queen's led the way in co-education as in other things. As early as 1870 special classes in English and other subjects were arranged for women, but the academic career leading to a degree was not definitely provided until 1878. In 1880 co-education was extended to the medical course and continued until 1894 when Toronto, following our lead, established a Women's Medical College, which rendered it unnecessary to continue a separate school here.

Dr. Snodgrass succeeded Dr. Leitch as principal in 1864, and if the trustees had had a pre-vision of the dark days which were coming to the university they could not have made a better choice of a pilot to weather the storms and steer the good ship safely past the rocks and shoals which threatened her. In 1868 the failure of the Commercial Bank and the withdrawal of the Government grant left the college without visible means of support. Even so heroic a soul as Mackerras despaired. He wrote to a friend that "it seemed as if the only thing remaining to do for Alma Mater was to bury her decently," but it was Mackerras himself who turned the tide by his inspiring words which "became alive and walked up and down in the hearts of all his hearers." Some of us still remember his impassioned speech at the meeting of corporators held in 1869 to determine whether Queen's should live or die. The endowment move-



The Past Principals of Queen's.

ment of 1869 was the outcome of that speech. Principal Snodgrass and Professor Mackerras successfully appealed to men of all creeds and opinions and \$100,000 were raised. From that time the future of Queen's was assured. In 1874 the union of the Presbyterian Churches of Canada called for a change in the constitution, one branch of the united Church being then unwilling to assume the responsibilities of the University. To meet their objections the charter was amended and the trustees provided for by it have since then been elected by the board itself. At the same time the first expansion of the constitution took place. The University Council was devised by the wisdom and sagacity of Snodgrass and Mackerras to give graduates a voice in the College Councils. In the University Council professors and trustees meet an equal number of graduates chosen to represent the whole body and all the interests of the University are subject to debate and discussion by this body. No important step for the past thirty years has been taken without the advice, approval and support of this representative council.

In 1877, Dr Snodgrass retired from the principaship. A new endowment was required and a new man must undertake it. The campaign of '69-'70 had undermined the constitution of Mackerras, and Snodgrass felt himself unequal to the strain of another. They also felt that the growing interests of the college required a younger and more vigorous hand at the helm. Perhaps more than all he had taken the measure of Grant and saw how ideal a man he was for the place, and so he named him as his successor and Grant was chosen principal in 1877. What he did for Queen's would fill one or more books. "A steam-engine in trousers" was one of the names they called him when he came. Such energy and ability, sagacity and tact, kindly sympathy and giant force united in one man made a unique personality which is rarely found. "The greatest of the native-born" he has been truly called. The progress in his time may be marked on the campus. In 1880 the old Arts building; in '91 Carruthers Hall; in 1900 Kingston Hall, the gift of Kingston City; in 1902 Fleming Hall and Ontario Hall, gifts of the Ontario Government to the School of Mines in recognition of the great work of Queen's great principal. Crowning all is Grant Hall, the gift of his students and graduates and friends. These buildings are the visible witnesses that testify to the work he did, but they are only an external index of it. In 1889 he broadened the constitution by empowering the University Council to elect five trustees, and the Church has now followed his lead by providing for five additional trustees to represent the graduates. These ten men are chosen irrespective of their church affiliations.

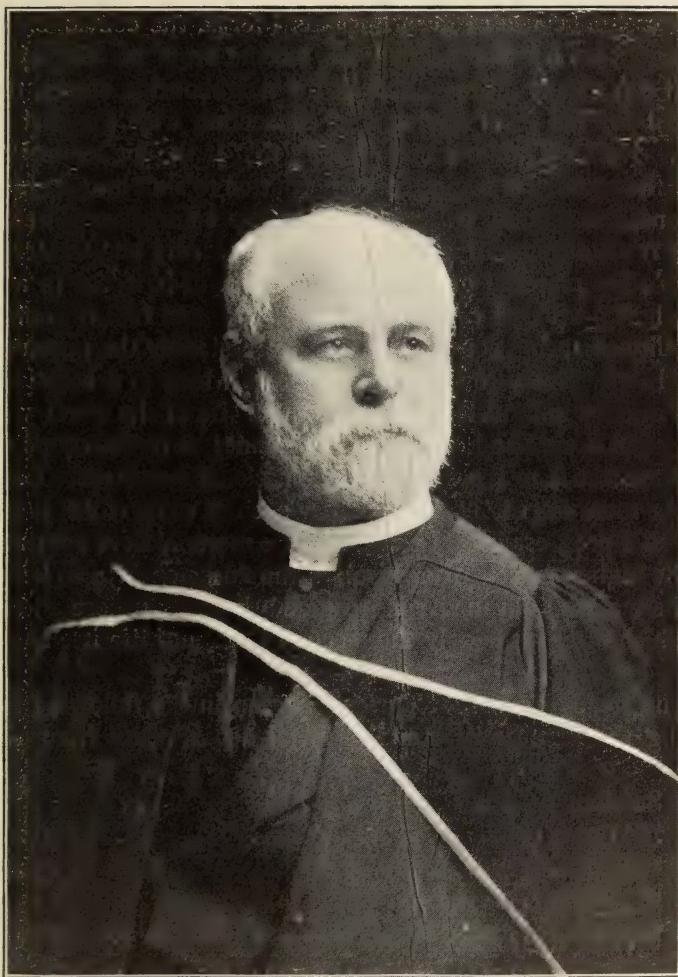
Before he came the University had barely held its own. From the time that he took charge it advanced by leaps and bounds. In 1878 the total number of students was 170. When he died there were 805, and now the 1,000 mark has been passed. How it was done will never be told. There is no harder work than raising a college endowment, and that was not the most important part of what he did. There were crises of which little was known to the public. Take, for example, the federation movement of 1884. Only the strongest man could have resisted the pressure brought to induce Queen's to enter into confederation. His characteristic answer was that "Queen's roots were in the ground, not in the air, and that to move her would be to sever her from traditions, associations and affections, the very source of her growth and life." It is easy now to see how wise it was to so decide, but it cost Grant sleepless nights and heart-searching days. His last efforts for Queen's were to still further nationalize her. He brought the matter before the General Assembly at Halifax in 1903 and the Assembly approved of "any well considered change in the constitution of the University which would still further increase its public usefulness by making a body of trustees more completely representative of the undenominational character of the work it is doing." With that deliverance Grant proceeded to frame a measure to nationalize the University and he was still working at it when death stayed his hand. In 1903, at Vancouver, the Church changed its mind and resolved to retain Queen's whilst at the same time broadening its constitution by granting further representation to its graduates in its government and providing for an endowment to be raised of \$500,000. Opinion is still divided as to the wisdom of reversing Grant's policy, but when the question is asked what would Grant have done if he had been at the Assembly at Vancouver, in 1903, the answer is, 'He would have loyally accepted the Church's change of attitude and would have gone in heart and soul for the movement which that Assembly inaugurated.'

The spirit of the place is national not sectarian. It never was sectarian. It was to be a reproduction of the Scottish universities. Its founders were bred in the national colleges of Scotland and they knew only that type of university. The denominational college they did not know; in fact, Queen's was founded as a protest against the denominationalism of King's College, Toronto. Campbell, Cook, George, Williamson, and Grant, were men of national spirit who could not build on narrow lines, and among the makers of Canada none have done better work for the nation at large than they.

THE PLACE OF QUEEN'S IN THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

THAT Queen's University fills a very special place in the intellectual life of Canada has been fully recognized for years past. There is a special flavour in the tone of a representative Queen's man which has been frequently noted even by those who know the university only through its graduates. This is indicative of the unique contribution of the institution to the higher life of the country. It is not necessary to discuss the question as to whether this contribution is on the whole more or less valuable than that of other centres of learning. It is quite sufficient to note that the contribution of Queen's possesses distinct characteristics which tend to vary and enrich the national life.

It is freely acknowledged that Queen's owes much to the other colleges of Canada in the development of its characteristic spirit and its vigorous self-reliance; and it is very generally recognized that the other institutions of learning, including the Ontario Provincial University, are distinctly indebted to Queen's for a share of the stimulus which has led to their recent expansion. Thus the problem of university education in Ontario in particular, and in Canada at large, does not turn upon the question as to whether or not it would have been possible for any single university to accommodate all the students who might desire a higher education. The real question is,—what does actually enable and encourage so many young men and women to obtain a university training, and what characteristic elements do the institutions affording it contribute to the higher life of the country? In the face of such an inquiry the work of Queen's is abundantly justified. Owing to its location, the moderate expense at which a course may be taken, and the special characteristics of its student life and intellectual atmosphere, it has attracted to it many students who are now filling important positions in the country, but who would never otherwise have enjoyed the benefit of a university training. Thus for many years past Queen's has steadily contributed alike to the quantity and quality of the intellectual life of the country, and that without hindrance to other institutions but entirely to their encouragement. A single type of university life, enjoying a monopoly of the higher educational field of the whole province, would naturally have tended to spiritual stagnation and intellectual arrogance which would have done little to maintain in wholesome vigour the true spirit of education.



Very Reverend Daniel Miner Gordon, M.A., D.D., Principal.

There are those, it is true, who pride themselves on being shrewd and successful business men, who profess to believe that the real development of the country owes little or nothing to its higher educational institutions. This attitude—but too significant of one phase of our modern material development—is as hopelessly blind to the ultimate significance of even business life, as the conviction of the workman that because he gets his income from his employer and with it can supply all his wants at the neighbouring stores, there is no need for his town having any connection with the rest of the world. Nothing is more certain than that if the higher intellectual life of the country is neglected, or permitted to sink into stagnant indifference, no amount of practical business enterprise will save the nation from degenerating into a mere sordid and unscrupulous scramble for material gain, which in turn will be spent in a lavish and vulgar gratification of the most primitive and selfish wants. The possibility of such a consummation is even already the ground of no little alarm. Every institution, therefore, which is successfully engaged at once in ministering to the higher life of the country and in doing so in a vital and characteristic manner, is obviously of the utmost importance to the future of our national standards. Can anything be more important, in a country such as ours, which is making such rapid progress in all that pertains to material development, than that the higher aspects of civilization should be enabled to keep pace with its material advancement, to give a higher purpose and use to that which after all is only the means of life, not life itself?

The steady growth of Queen's is seen in the following figures, showing the number of students in all departments from 1894 to 1906:

Session.

1893-94.....	432
1894-95.....	456
1895-96.....	533
1896-97.....	564
1897-98.....	567
1898-99.....	589
1899-1900.....	660
1900-01.....	727
1901-02.....	805
1902-03.....	853
1903-04.....	897
1904-05.....	957
1905-06.....	1042

THE SPIRIT OF QUEEN'S.

THE College song says in a somewhat playful tone that "Queen's is quite unique."—There is some solid truth in the saying. She has what not very many universities on this continent can claim, a clear-cut individuality. She impresses an unmistakable common stamp upon her products. Her graduates can readily be known as hers, and not another's. There is a certain central life in her of a vigorous and well-marked type which is her own.

It expresses itself in a good many various ways. Different observers are struck by different manifestations of it. Everyone notices, for instance, that her under-graduates and alumni are greatly attached to her. They believe in her to an extent which attains to quantitative statement in actual pecuniary sacrifice not equalled in the history of universities. From Chancellor to Freshmen her constituents are a unit where she is concerned. They all have a feeling of personal ownership in her and take hold with energy when need arises. As Thucydides says of the Athenians, "Every man thinks the work is at a stick where he is not personally engaged"—just the opposite of the state of matters frequent in the academic world as in the rest of the world when "what is everybody's business is nobody's business." This active participation of each in the common effort of all goes closely with what others notice as remarkable in Queen's, namely, the self-help and self-government so unusually developed among her students. To a great extent they manage not only their own affairs but also what in most places would be regarded as most decidedly other people's. The discipline of the university is largely in their hands. Of course the consequence is that nowhere is the discipline better. Hence, another note of Queen's that finds general recognition—the excellent relations between students and professors known to be characteristic of her. There is no great gulf fixed. The don is not so much *in loco parentis* as *in loco fratris majoris* and takes hints if he has any sense at all in manifold ways from the *fratres minores*. Queen's has been a wonderful shaping mother of professors, as well as of under-graduates. Many of them have owed to her the best part of their university education. Thus she is a school of the best democracy. Every man counts for what he really can strike. Solemn humbug is at a discount. Freedom is in the air and no one expects awe-struck acceptance of his mere *ipse dixit*. Some find in Queen's too what goes with all this, an unusual energy of the missionary spirit. Being "broad-based upon the people's will," she does not dwell in the windless isolation of any Olympian heights. She is a part of the common life of the country realizing vividly her re-

sponsibility to do something effective towards touching that to finer issues. One way in which she does it is through the *QUEEN'S QUARTERLY*. And indeed the peculiar intensity of life that marks her could scarcely be more palpably demonstrated on its highest side than by the fact that for fourteen years without interruption this truly first-class periodical has been issued steadily from a Kingston printing press. Good judges say that there is nothing like it in this country. And it is steadily rising in quality. A recent number has been pronounced by one who knows to be "quite upon the level of the great English Quarterlies."

Now all this is sufficiently remarkable, and all of it hangs together. But what is the root of it all? I think that was seized by Dr. Reichel, a member of the Moseley Commission. He found in Queen's a type of "the best Scottish University traditions." They were an embodiment of the great distinctive principle of the Reformation, and especially of Presbyterianism—the unity of truth. Their aim was not to produce craftsmen but educated men, men who lived and worked in the light of large ideas, who saw the whole in the part which they had chosen for their own special field of activity. They made the Arts Faculty, the organ of a general liberal culture, the centre of the whole university. Partly in consequence of her traditions, partly of her poverty, partly of certain powerful personalities which have helped to shape her, Queen's has been the banner-bearer of this principle in Canada. This is her distinctive quality, the very soul of her, from which all else springs, the energetic concentration with which she has realized and embodied the unity of truth.

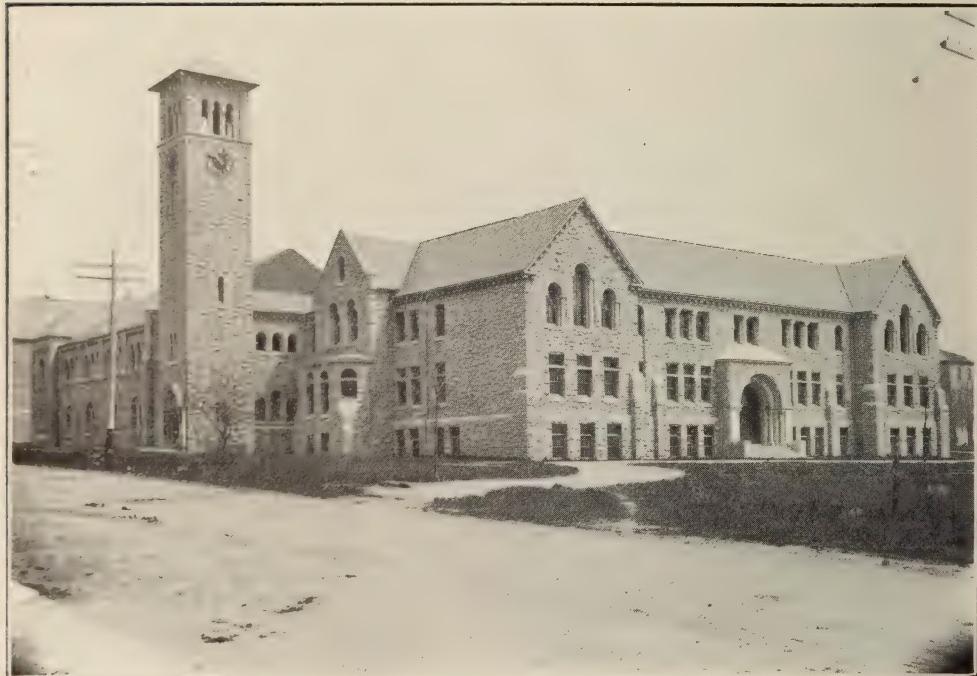
And—true to her Presbyterian traditions—the sacredness and saving power of truth; of all truth; not merely of some specially labelled brand. Therefore she has always refused to draw a hard and fast line between the sacred and the secular. Arts and Theology have always been inseparable in Queen's. Her professors in Arts have always counted no less as professors in Theology. At the Alumni Conference they have always contributed the greater part of the programme. And on the other hand her professors of Theology have a very decided influence in moulding the under-graduates in Arts. The Sunday afternoon addresses given impartially from either side of the house reach all our students. So do the classes in the English Bible which meet twice a week. These things are counted in Queen's as a necessary part of general culture, and no subject of general culture is regarded as other than sacred. In one word then, the spirit of Queen's may be described as a certain fearless and open-eyed reverence. That is why her students love and honour her and are ready to prove their faith by sacrifice.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

ONE might say that "Arts" is the engine-room of the College factory, and that the different machines of law, medicine, theology, teaching, engineering and mining work to more advantage when directly attached to this central force. But the figure is misleading, because it draws a false line of demarcation between Hebrew and Latin, between chemistry and literature, between theology and philosophy. What may be said with more truth is that "Arts" stands for an idea, namely, that the object of a college course is primarily to turn out complete men in close contact with the truths of nature and problems of life. And as distinguished from this idea underlying "Arts" there is the idea underlying the other faculties, namely, to make this complete man effective, to see that he shall not only know but also fill his sphere. Both ideas are required in any college worthy of the name, and no more antagonism is aroused between them than there is between the two surfaces of one plane.

The process, however, through which the raw material of the university passes, may be unwiseley shortened, and this occurs whenever the eye is set on immediate rather than complete efficiency. After all, the longest way round is the shortest way across; and it is a mistake for a boy to ask or to be encouraged to ask, "What is the practical use of Latin roots or quadratics?" When his blinders are removed, as they will be when he is older, he will recognize the imperial colour which Latin gives the English language and how much quadratics help him to see that the world is a cosmos. Ultimately, the only practical thing is that one should not find himself an outcast in the world or fail to attain the supreme object of his life. He may have acquired one or other sort of skill in dealing with things and affairs; but does he really know and measure their significance? Can he safely judge what is finally important in life? Is he master of the larger and less obvious circumstance? Is he acquainted with any intellectual giant of the past or present, who may, as Matthew Arnold says, "prop his mind?" Can he distinguish between peace and lethargy, activity and commotion? If so, he is educated, no matter how the knowledge has come, and though he may never have heard a college professor; if not, he is not educated, though he has all the doctorates in the calendar. But in a living university it is the function of "Arts," a function which it is the duty of every professor of every faculty to perform, to keep before the student the larger aims and prospects: and for that reason a comprehensive Arts course is umbilical in Queen's. Queen's thus stands out em-

phatically for real education. It seeks to turn out a graduate whose declaration is "*homo sum*"; and only in the second place is he minister, doctor, teacher, or engineer. This ideal has been fairly achieved. While the number of students in the Schools of Medicine and Mining is growing rapidly, the increase is not at the expense of Arts. (In session 1904-5, 572 students were registered in Arts; in 1905-6, 616.) Yearly a larger proportion of students in the other faculties are graduates or undergraduates in Arts. Thus Arts maintains its rightful place not only in the van numerically but as the heart of the college organism.



Grant Hall and Kingston Building (Arts).

THE FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

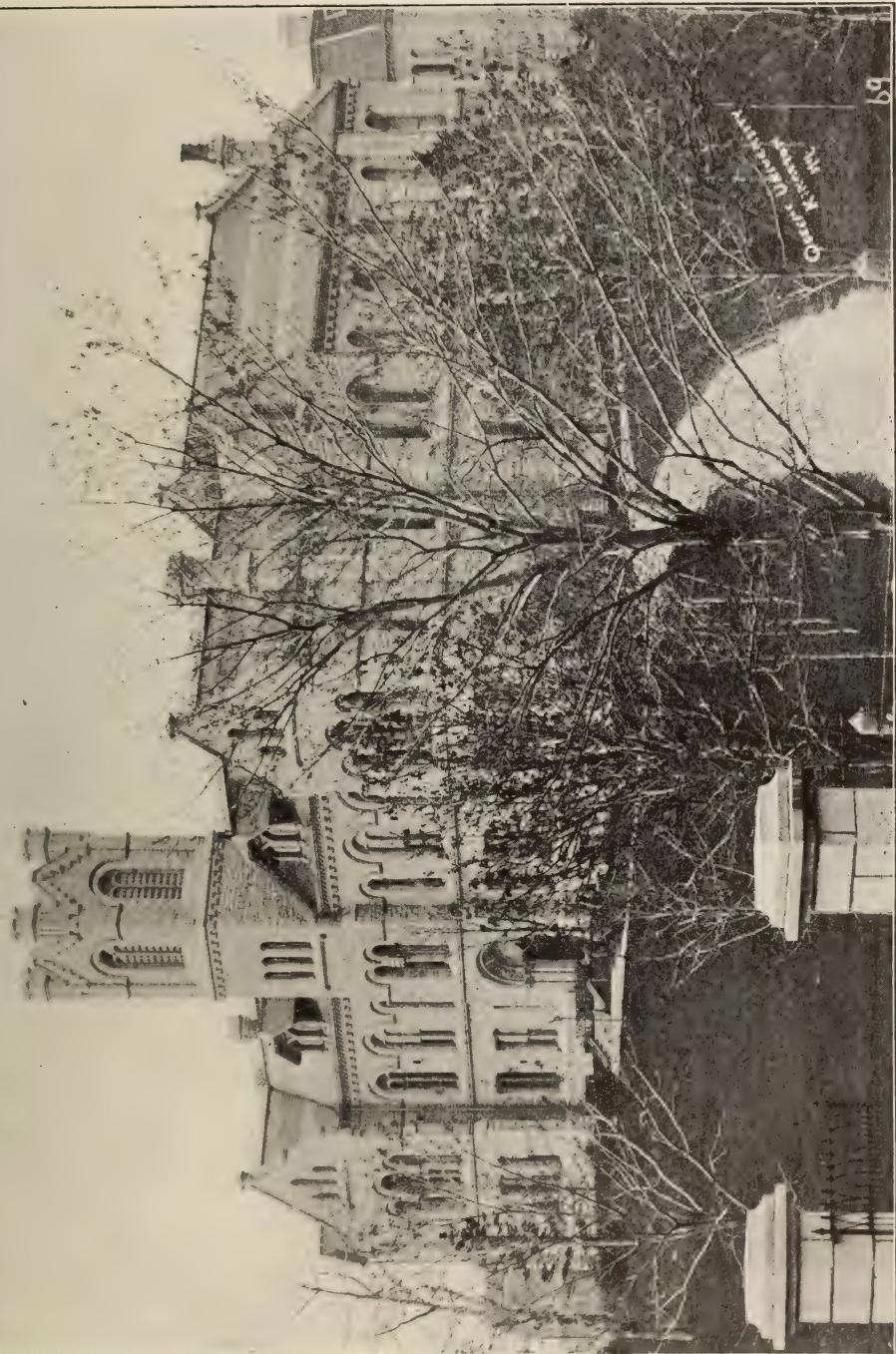
EFFICIENT institutions for the training of the Christian ministry form a vital factor in our national life. Spiritual leaders, living men, who are the vehicles of redemptive and constructive forces, are indispensable. For such the country has a right to look to our Christian homes, our churches and universities. It is upon the latter, together with our Theological colleges that the duty of the special equipment of candidates for the ministry is laid. In recent years there has been a marked falling off in the numbers of those offering for this vocation in Britain and in the United States. In Canada the same tendency is manifest. The communicants of the Presbyterian Church in Canada increased from 180,000 in 1896 to 240,000 in 1906, but the students enrolled in its Theological classes decreased from 254 in 1896 to 157 in 1906. In view of our rapidly expanding home mission work the situation is critical, and thoughtful men are compelled to ask: Are the people giving their colleges the support and encouragement their high work deserves? and, Are the universities and colleges themselves thoroughly alive to the needs and equipment of the Christian ministry in our time?

It is gratifying to note that in spite of the general shrinkage of students, Queen's Theological Faculty has almost held its own and that the attendance in 1906 was just about the same as in 1896 and as the average of the intervening years. But a better showing should have been made, and to awaken deeper interest in a work of such national and spiritual significance, we shall indicate briefly how Queen's is grappling with this problem and what she offers to the young men who are constrained to become ministers of Christ.

The distinctive strength of Queen's Theological Faculty is that it forms an integral part of the University. The professors in Divinity are professors of the University, and the idea is strong that the University would be incomplete did not Theology, the queen of all the sciences, hold in it a vital and organic place. Thus, the students in Theology are not an isolated section but members of the large student-body. The preachers of to-morrow mingle freely and at close range throughout their whole course with the men who are to be the teachers, physicians, engineers, journalists and commercial leaders of the country. Their sympathies are deepened; their social and intellectual horizon is widened. They, on their part, have an excellent influence on the whole student-body and are constantly found taking a large part in the varied interests of under-

graduate life in the University. The fact that Arts and Theology are so compactly built together is also of prime importance in the shaping of the student's course. Its continuity is unbroken. Very early the spirit of the place makes him feel that truth is sacred, whether taught in this faculty or that. So the student on entering his Theological work does not break with the past but takes up familiar threads and follows them to the shining uplands of truth.

The unity of spirit that prevails in the different departments of his training becomes clearer to the earnest student when he is face to face with the special problems of his chosen profession. Then he realizes the value of the intellectual awakening and broad spiritual culture, gained in his Arts course. He has "builded better than he knew," and in Queen's he is fortunate in continuing his structure of Christian manhood and Theological learning under the guidance of teachers who in scholarship and inspiring power are among the most gifted in the whole University. They are men of sympathetic insight, who know the needs, sorrows and worldly ambitions that the young minister will encounter in the life of the people. The interests of redemptive truth are paramount, and this, above all else, they seek to impress upon the young men, who are to give ethical and spiritual impulses to the making of the nation. They do not shrink from the task because old forms of truth are changing, but, making full use of the instruments of modern inquiry, they wisely and reverently garner the finest and purest that has come from the past, that it may help both teachers and taught to make their own the new light that is ever breaking forth from God's word. For the study of the Scriptures and Biblical interpretation are given a foremost place in Theology at Queen's and bring beauty and strength to all the departments of its well-rounded Theological curriculum. Upon the details of this we shall not enter now but try to make plain the temper in which its work is done. The aim is to make all knowledge lead up to the knowledge of God and His gracious purposes for men; to make the student feel that the fruits of culture and scholarship, the opportunities of learning from vigorous and reverent thinkers, and all the practical training and discipline of life must contribute towards making him a *man* and, then, a minister of God, who in very truth goes forth to serve. That Queen's has not unworthily succeeded in this high aim, the annals of church and country surely testify.



Theological Building.

THE SCHOOL OF MINING.

UP to 1893 very little had been done for mining education in Canada. While several Canadian universities had mining courses in their calendars, it cannot be fairly stated that there was anywhere in the Dominion any equipment for that department of engineering education. The School of Mining was founded in that year with a separate charter and a board of governors of its own. The funds at first available were (1) a subscription list of about \$35,000, and (2) an annual grant of \$5,000 from the Ontario Government. For several sessions all the departments were housed in Carruthers Hall, but in 1894 there was built the Mining Laboratory, (*the first to be built in Canada*) with funds provided by the Government of Ontario. In 1900 the School of Mining had grown to such an extent that the overcrowding of Carruthers Hall became alarming. Appeal being made to the Ontario Government, the Legislature voted \$112,500 to erect two large buildings (Ontario Hall and Fleming Hall) for the departments of mineralogy, geology and physics, and for civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The enlargement of the mining building a few years before had provided class-rooms and laboratories for the departments of mining and metallurgy. These advances made it possible to devote Carruthers Hall to the department of chemistry, for which it was originally built.

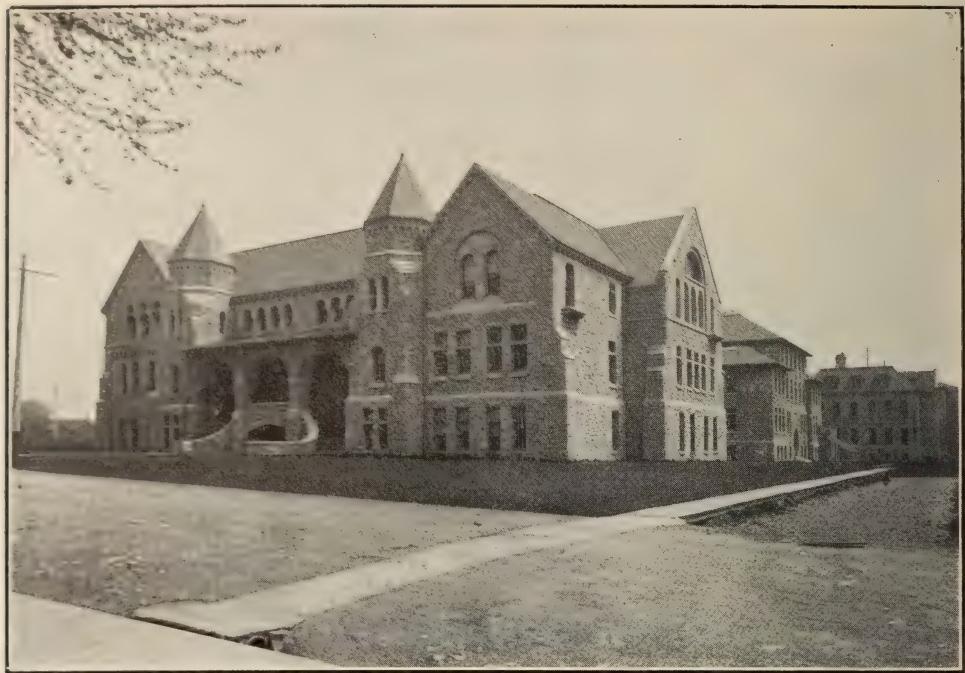
In 1895, the University constituted its Faculty of Practical Science and built a mechanical laboratory which was immediately available for the students of mining as well as for those of other branches of engineering. The two institutions co-operated informally until the year 1900, when they were amalgamated as *The School of Mining*, which then became a *College of Applied Science* affiliated to the University. The teaching staff has grown until it now numbers ten professors, three associate or assistant professors, four lecturers, and nine demonstrators, twenty-six in all. Last session (1905-6) there were 192 engineering students enrolled. It is quite probable that the majority of these would not have begun the study of engineering, had the School of Mining not been established in Kingston. This is a very important fact at a time when there is such a demand for engineering graduates that the supply is totally inadequate.

Pioneer work in education has always been a marked characteristic of Queen's. The School of Mining has caught the spirit. Carruthers Hall was the first chemistry building erected in Canada. In the second session (1894-5) the idea of making mining education as

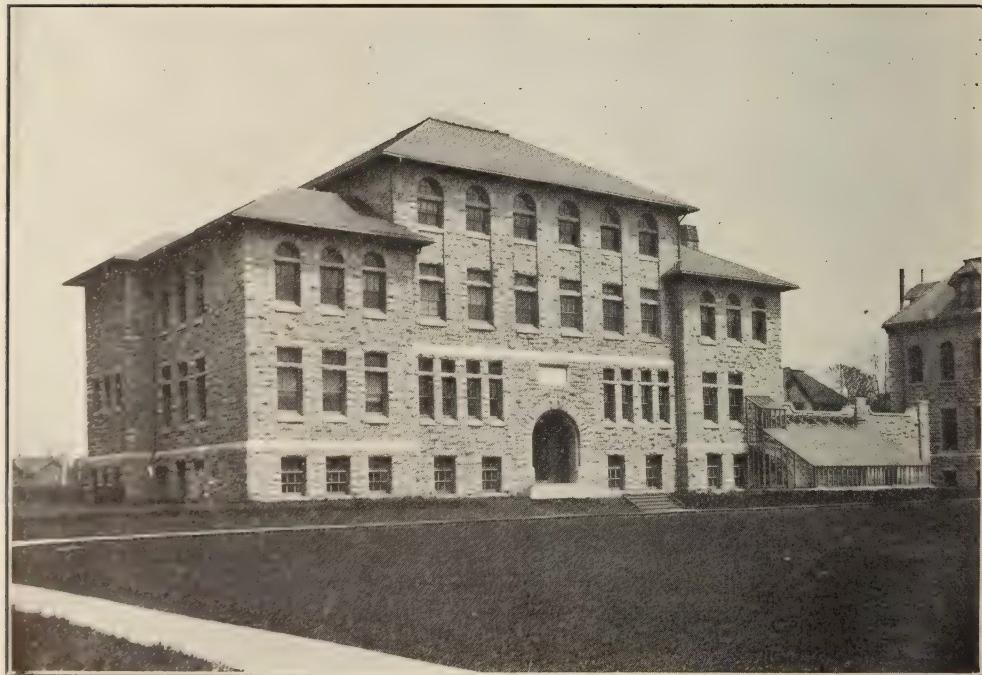
practical as possible took shape in the erection and equipment of the mining laboratory. It has been a very important factor in the development of our mineral resources. Here was worked out on a large scale the problem of concentrating and purifying Ontario corundum. The large mineral industry founded on that investigation is now worth to the Province more than all the money spent on the School of Mining since its inception. Every year research work on Canadian minerals is going on in this laboratory, so that our students of mining and metallurgy have the practical side constantly before them. Another pioneer building was the Central Heating and Power House put up in 1902. It supplies heat and power for all the buildings of Queen's University and the School of Mining. At the same time it gives the students an opportunity of studying, at their leisure, features of engineering construction and operation not often to be found on the campus of a university. The same practical idea is carried into the mechanical laboratory where the work is as practical and varied as it well can be. All the smaller machine tools are now made in the shops, such as lathes, drills, taps and dies, planer centres with graduated plate, gear cutters, &c., &c. Besides these the shop has built several dynamos and motors, resistance coils, and other electrical apparatus; several steam engines, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to one-horse-power; a gasoline engine, and many other machines and pieces of apparatus.

The short courses for prospectors, begun in 1894, brought to the college large numbers of men, some of whom have since made discoveries of great economic importance, e.g., the Olden Zinc mine and the Richardson Feldspar mine. In the same year the School of Mining inaugurated the outside mining classes, a kind of educational work proving to be of such importance that it was taken over by the Bureau of Mines. The object of these classes, held in mining camps, is to stimulate the study of elementary mineralogy and geology, and to diffuse such information as would be helpful to those engaged in exploring and developing mineral lands. These classes are now attended by about 400 men every summer. About 15,000 mineral specimens are distributed each year by the lecturers.

While the School of Mining is prepared to give young men a sound and practical course in mining engineering, the demand for other courses has of late years increased so greatly as to force the governing board to provide staff and equipment for teaching electrical, mechanical, civil, and chemical engineering. As in everything connected with Queen's, economy has ruled. But good results have



Ontario Hall (Geology, Mineralogy, Physics).



Fleming Hall (Engineering).

been obtained, as shown by the numbers of students taking the courses, as follows:

Mining Engineering	67
Civil Engineering	56
Electrical Engineering	41
Mechanical Engineering	13
Various	15
<hr/>	
	192

One feature of the work of the School of Mining is worth noting. Summer work in mining camps, on railway, geological and land surveys, in electrical works, and in machine shops is the rule for our students. From the first, students have been in every way encouraged to spend the long summer vacation in this way. A large proportion of them need no spur, as they must earn their own way through college. Even those who are not thus constrained are very apt to catch the spirit of the others. The effect of this way of spending the three summers of a four years' course is seen after graduation. Graduates of the School of Mining have the reputation of being able to apply their knowledge. This perhaps accounts for the fact that all the members of each graduating class so far have immediately found employment. Last spring twice as many young graduates could easily have found positions.

In staff, students, graduates, buildings and equipment, the School of Mining has advanced until it has reached its present satisfactory position.

Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators	26
Engineering Students	192
Other Students	205
Graduates	99
Buildings	5

These numbers are fair indications of the way in which the founding of a College of Practical Science in this part of Canada has been justified.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

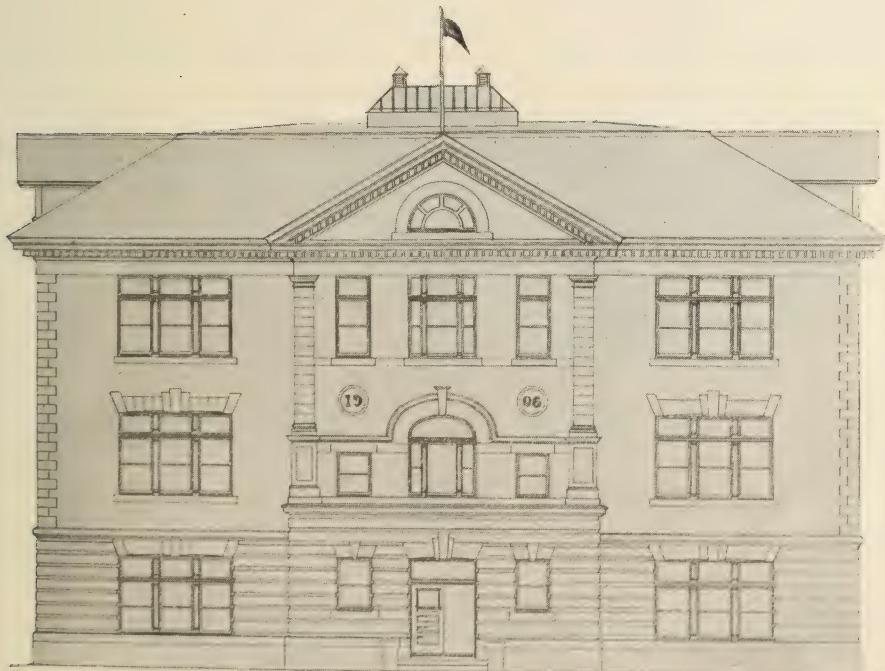
THE present session (1906-7) is the fifty-third in the history of the Medical Faculty, which was instituted in 1854. During this period, however, the teaching department has not always been a Faculty of the University, as from 1865 to 1892 the teaching was conducted in the affiliated Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston. In 1892 the Royal College was again merged in the Faculty of Medicine of the University. From this date onward very satisfactory progress can be recorded in all departments of medical work, more especially in clinical and laboratory work. During this period laboratories have been instituted and equipped for physiology, histology, pathology, bacteriology, pharmacy and experimental pharmacology. The chemistry of the course is taken in the John Caruthers Hall and physics in the Ontario building under the professors in these subjects in the Faculty of Practical Science. To house the new laboratories it was found necessary to add an additional story to the Medical building in 1901. In 1904 the departments of Physiology and Histology were given quarters in the Theological building so as to allow for expansion of the departments of pathology and bacteriology. Almost at once, however, there was a demand for more accommodation and the Ontario Government was approached and a grant of \$50,000 secured for the erection of a new laboratories building. This building is now being erected and will be ready for the session 1907-8. This building will provide accommodation for physiology, histology, pathology, bacteriology and public health departments. The additional space thus secured in the Medical building will allow of necessary expansion of the anatomical department and permit more class-room space, which was needed.

The present Medical building, while making no pretension to architectural effect, is well adapted to its purpose. The second floor is devoted to the study of anatomy, containing the dissecting room, 'bone' and 'preparation' room and two class-rooms. The working of the Ontario Anatomy Act secures an abundant supply of the requisite material for dissection and the facilities for study of anatomy are not surpassed by any school in Canada. Practical anatomy is in charge of Dr. Etherington (who devotes his entire time to this work) together with five assistants, so that this fundamental subject receives due emphasis.

On the first floor are found the pharmacy laboratory and class-room and the college offices, library and reading room. The library



The Medical Building.



Medical Laboratories.

suffered severely in the recent fire, being reduced to about 400 volumes, but over 300 volumes are being added this session and it is hoped to keep up this record in future years.

The ground floor is given over entirely to the laboratories of patho'logy, bacteriology and public health and the pathological museum. Dr. W. T. Connell is in charge of this department and devotes his whole time to these subjects. In the new laboratory building, facilities will be afforded for the carrying on of research work and this ought to add largely to the value of this department.

At present the laboratories of physiology and histology are housed in the Theological building and are under the direct supervision of Dr. Knight. These laboratories are filled with all those special requirements so needful to-day for physiological study and research. These departments will be housed in the new laboratory building, and while the actual laboratory space will not thus be increased, the laboratories will be in a building constructed for the purpose, affording better light and more convenient arrangements in the laboratories themselves.

In the number of students the growth of the Faculty has been satisfactory indeed. Thus, in 1892, at time of fusion with the Royal College, there were 110 on register, while in 1905-6, 223 names were enrolled. Amongst these are 33 graduates in Arts, and 19 others are taking the combined B.A., M.D. 6-year course. The matriculation standard is also of a higher character, and this, with the number of students taking partial or full Arts courses, is a matter of much satisfaction, making as it does for more liberal education of the physician.

The main clinical teaching is done in the wards and operating amphitheatres of the General Hospital, which treats an average of 2,500 patients annually and has special departments for maternity, gynaecology and infectious cases.

Clinical teaching is also carried on in the wards and amphitheatre of the Hotel Dieu Hospital. This hospital has developed rapidly in recent years and treats over 1,500 patients annually.

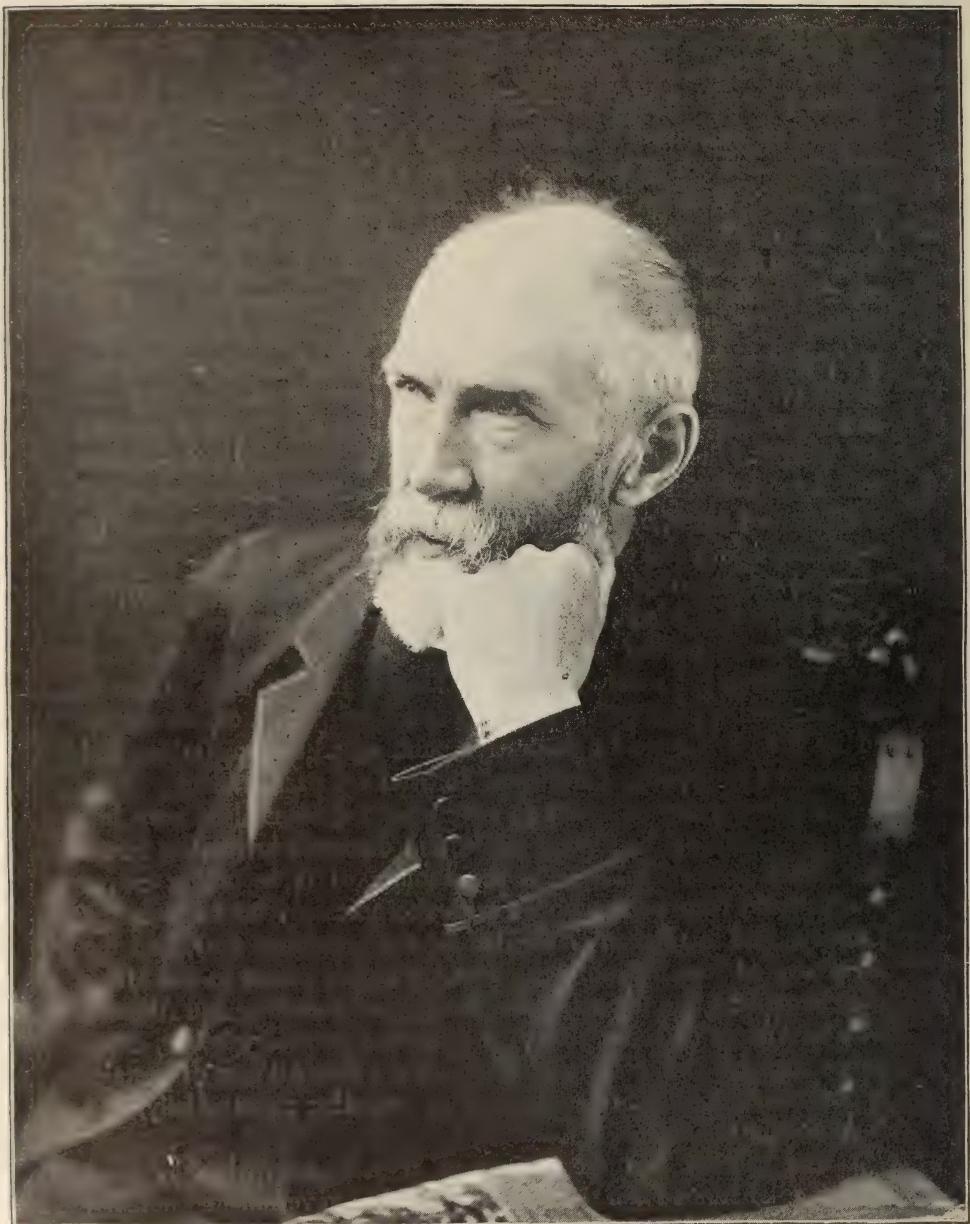
Rockwood Hospital for Insane, with its 600 patients, is also open for clinical teaching in medicine and surgery as well as for study of mental disease. An excellent opportunity is here afforded for the study of chronic vascular and respiratory diseases from which so many of these patients suffer. Weekly clinics are held by the hospital physicians, who are members of the Clinical staff.

THE LIBRARY.

THE Library occupies the north-west portion of the first floor of the Theological building. Semi-circular in shape, with doors opening on one side to the large stack-room, on the other to the spacious consulting room, it bears visible signs of the frequent needs for expansion which have been met by continued additions until now no further extension is possible in the present quarters. The upper story, the iron shelving down the centre of the alcoves, and the gallery running across from north to south, added one after the other, all show that the Library has kept step with the growth of the University. In 1877-78, at the time of Principal Grant's arrival, there were eleven thousand volumes in the Library. At present there are about forty thousand, with an annual increase of nearly two thousand, including purchases and donations. The Library staff consists at present of the Librarian and two assistants who, besides the main Library, have charge of the two consulting libraries in connection with it. Of these, one adjoins the Library, a double room fitted up with long tables and chairs, forming Consulting Room No. 1. Here the fine collection of portraits given by Sir Gilbert Parker, of the Governors of Canada, and other historical personages, forms a double row round the rooms. Consulting Room No. 2, in the new Arts building, is a most attractive looking apartment with its scarlet walls and dark panelled wainscot, its large open fireplace, surmounted by Mr. G. A. Reid's decorative paintings, its many tables and chairs, and its small departmental libraries for pass students.

The supplying of books to extra-mural students is a very important branch of the library work, and demands increasing attention every year. Last session the number of those taking extra-mural work, who were supplied with the necessary books from the Library, was more than treble that of the preceding year, and the area covered was far more extended, including places in the Maritime Provinces, and the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The advantage of being able to procure the necessary books, often very expensive and difficult to obtain, at the nominal cost of postage is obviously enormous to students in remote districts especially, and is much appreciated.

The Library has from time to time been enriched by most valuable donations from the British and other governments, notably, the publication of the Scottish Record Office and of H. M. Stationery Office, and lately by donation from the Italian Government of the magnificent series of folio volumes on Christopher Columbus, published in honour of the fourth centenary of his discovery of America.



Very Reverend George Monro Grant, C.M.G., Principal 1877-1902.

OUR PUBLIC HALLS.

“GRANT Hall” was built by the sustained devotion and liberality of the students and their friends, only two or three short years ago, to perpetuate the name of the chief they idolized. They used to sing:

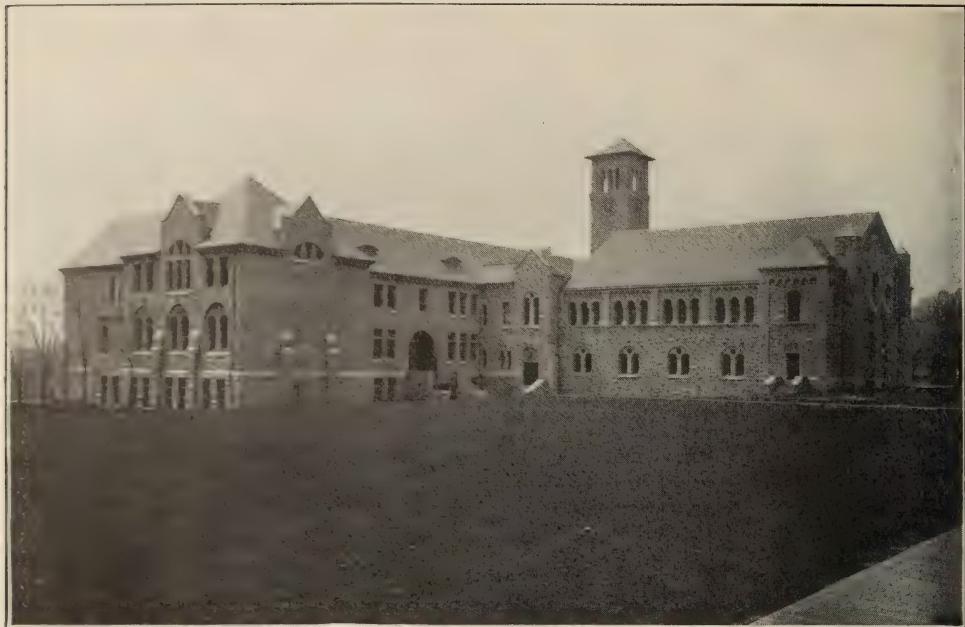
“Rule, rule, Geordie,
Geordie rules the boys,”

and now Geordie’s sceptered spirit still rules a generation of “boys” from its urn. Before the advent of Principal Grant, Queen’s had a past sprinkled with memorable names. His pluck, sagacity and faith gave it a future. If we had failed to raise to him some shrine here, the coming age might rightly have accused us of being *μωροί καὶ τυφλοί*, ignorant of what was before our very eyes.

This fine hall stands on the western side of the quadrangle and its lofty campanile adorns the whole group of buildings. With a seating capacity of 1,600, it is already indispensable. On Convocation day it has been crowded to its extreme limit, the number present being estimated at 2,200 or 2,300. All its ample floor space and cubic area are now required at the final examinations. Pleasant memories begin to festoon themselves about its columns and arches. For the students of all faculties it is not the “debatable land” but the “Commons,” the embodied unity of spirit which characterizes Queen’s. It is bound more and more to focus, so far as any building can, the multiform life of the University.

But older graduates will doubtless still turn to “old Convocation Hall,” as it is for the moment named, with a peculiar wistfulness. Here, if anywhere, one is carried forward by the gathered spiritual momentum of the University. Here he may call up the *Schulgeist* and resensitize his *esprit de corps*.

Enter and look around. The portraits of men, whose lives have been built not only into its walls but into the character of generations of students, still advise the beholder that human beings are permanent forces, not “walking shadows” or make-believe players on a stage. Here are Dr. Liddell, pale of face; Dr. Machar, famed for his good works; the leonine Dr. George; Dr. Cook, both Principal and Chancellor; Dr. Leitch, the gentle; the forthright Dr. Snodgrass, and the imperial hero, Dr. Grant. Companions with them and fellow-workers are Mr. John Hamilton and Mr. Alex. Morris, chairmen of the Board of Trustees. To the silent majority, also, belong Dr. Williamson, “long known as the students’ friend,” the



Kingston Building and Grant Hall.



Interior Grant Hall.

unforgettable John Mackerras, who bade his students carve their names not on the desks but in the calendar; the rarely patient Dr. Bell, Dr. Mowat, most exacting and yet most modest of Professors, and the medical men, Dr. Fenwick and Dr. Saunders, whose names lent dignity and lustre to their profession. Still with us for many a long day, let us hope, are our two chief teachers and scholars, Professors Dupuis and Watson, of whom any university in the world might be proud, and our grand old man, Chancellor Sir Sandford Fleming, vigorous in spite of his many years, still constructively aiding and abetting the university in various ways.

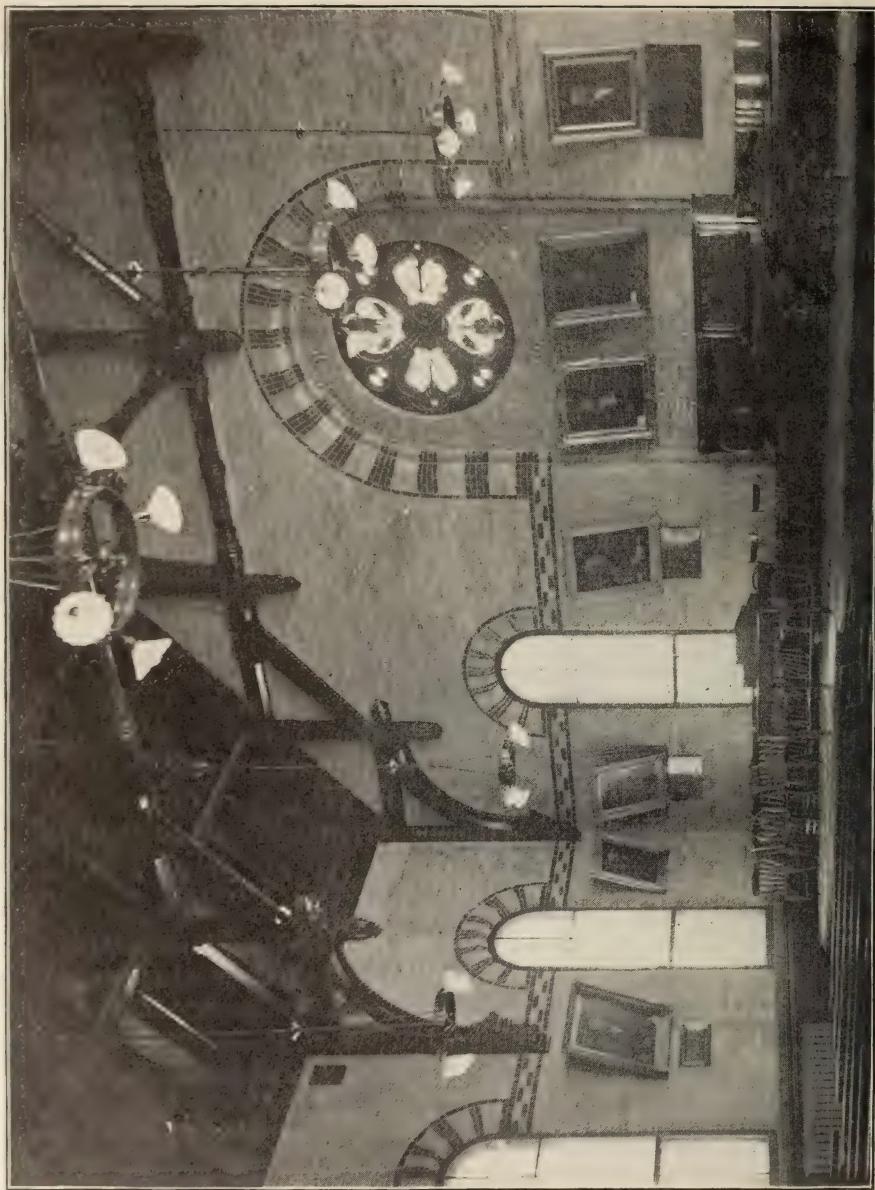
The eye is caught, too, by a number of memorial and commemorative tablets, nine in all, keeping fresh and green the memory of wise, large-hearted donors like Senator Gowan and John Roberts, and also of the unnamed host of benefactors, who from the beginning have come to the help of the college. On not the least interesting brass is written "To commemorate the spirit of the students of 1887-88, who of their own motion contributed a large sum to complete the Jubilee Fund." This tablet, coupled with the recent effort of the students in behalf of Grant Hall, and placed alongside of the tablet "In remembrance of the benefactors who laid the foundation of Queen's University, 1839-40-41" enclose, as within the covers of a book, the whole story of Queen's, and show that its spirit has been the same from start to finish.

The portraits have looked down upon many a scene, the Sunday afternoon audience, the solemn Convocation, the funeral service, the intercollegiate debate, the ominous silence of examinations, the meetings of Alma Mater and Y.M.C.A., the gay rout of dancers, and lectures, concerts, addresses, dramatic performances and conferences innumerable.

Science Research Scholarships, awarded by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, have been awarded to the following Queen's graduates since 1894:—N. R. Carmichael, M.A.,; T. L. Walker, M.A.; F. J. Pope, M.A.; W. C. Baker, M.A.; C. W. Dickson, M.A.; C. W. Knight, B.Sc.; F. H. McDougall, M.A., B.Sc.

Rhodes Scholars from Queen's:—J. M. Macdonnell, M.A.; A. G. Cameron, B.A., A. M. Bothwell, M.A.

Interior of Convocation Hall.



STUDENT LIFE AT QUEEN'S.

STUDENT life, important in any seat of learning, is of vital interest at Queen's, where it forms one of the most distinctive features of the University. Queen's is primarily a students' university. She exists for her children, for the service she can render them, and through them to the country. Wherever she is known, she has a reputation for individuality. This distinctiveness is in no small degree the result of the character of student life at the University.

But what does this individuality in Queen's men denote? What does it stand for? It is often summed up shortly as "Queen's spirit." "So you are from Queen's?" said a learned Dean of another Canadian university to the writer a few months ago. "An excellent university with an excellent spirit. The loyalty of Queen's graduates is wonderful." "Loyalty," that word defines the peculiarity, perhaps, as well as any word can. Jealous of her honour, careful of her prestige, mindful of her needs, true to her ideals, most sons of Queen's are loyal to their Alma Mater, and their loyalty has grown no less out of the life they lived as students than out of the training they received in lecture hall and class-room.

Queen's students are enthusiastic. They are traditionally so. The history of the University's struggles is thrilling. Many of the great personalities that guided her were magnetic and their spirit still remains. The University's situation provokes enthusiasm. Ideally placed in a comparatively small city, where she is not overshadowed by commercial or industrial interests, for four years the University fills the student's whole horizon and appeals to his pride. More than that she appeals to his generosity, and makes him feel that he is a necessary part of her. He loves because he has helped, and helps because he has loved.

One with the enthusiasm is the well-known *esprit de corps* characteristic of Queen's. The students may have divisions and faculty rows and rivalries, and feeling may run high. This is but natural when men are young and blood is hot. But let the University's interests come to the fore and all are one again. In the halls, on the campus, on the street, or away from college, they are the same enthusiastic Queen's men. They turn out in crowds to matches and games and to important college meetings; they need no urging. They support college functions organized by year or faculty with even too much ardor. They seek to maintain a free, full life in all her institutions

because they believe in their Alma Mater and have felt the touch of her invigorating spirit.

The best nurse of Queen's enthusiasm and *esprit de corps* has been her freedom. Queen's is essentially democratic, and democratic peoples are the most loyal. There is no aristocracy at Queen's but one of merit. The professors do not form a "first estate" hedged round by an impenetrable cloud of mystery. For the most part, they are one with the students—elder brothers indeed. Many of them are graduates of the University who have caught the spirit of the place, and realize that a fellow feeling between teacher and taught is as essential as between student and student. The men who come from other seats of learning are quick to see the advantage of the situation and identify themselves enthusiastically with the college life.

The class caste system has never become rigid at Queen's. The arrangement of courses is such as to throw students of all years together, and allow for a mutual "give and take" among them. The Senate fixes the classes required for a degree, but, in some of the faculties how these classes shall be taken is left largely to the student. The result is infinite variety. Senior and freshman meet freely, bridge the gaps between them, and rub off rough edges. The new student thus gets more quickly into the spirit of the University.

Exclusive societies have never thriven at Queen's, for the organizations which are truly successful are those open to all the students of the University or of the faculty or year to which the organization belongs. Of these, the Alma Mater Society is chief. This society is unique among all college organizations in that it is a body corporate. It was founded in the session of 1858-59 to serve, as the constitution tells, as a bond of union between the students, alumni and graduates, and as a medium of communication between the students and the governing bodies of the University. All students in all faculties at the University are members. Meetings are held each Saturday evening, and at these all the business that concerns the student body as a whole is transacted. The Alma Mater Society is the parliament of Queen's, an ideal parliament, in which each citizen is his own representative. Business is conducted strictly according to parliamentary rules, with Bourinot as guide. As in parliament, too, much of the business is done in committee. Standing committees, such as the Athletic Committee, the Journal staff and the Musical Committee, control activities that require constant care; while numerous special committees are appointed from time to time.

The Alma Mater Society affords a valuable training in procedure to those wise enough to take advantage of it. But this is, per-

haps, the least of its benefits. Its great merit is that it enables the students of all faculties and years to meet on a common footing where in the battle of wits they learn to be tolerant and sympathetic and to respect men outside their own particular circle. Faculty is drawn closer to faculty and student to student. The whole structure of student life is strengthened and the *esprit de corps* is unified and made more perfect.

The faculty societies, the provincial legislatures at Queen's have become an important element in college life. The Arts Society belongs to Arts students, the Engineering Society to the Science men, the Aesculapian Society to the medicals, and the Levana to the ladies. These societies control purely faculty activities, but their chief care is the "courts."

Discipline at Queen's is maintained by the students themselves. Each faculty has its regular concursus, with judges, attorneys, constables, and all the officers of an ordinary court. It is not in the hands of any clique or year, but is under the direct control of the faculty society. Its object is to chastise those students whose conduct falls short of what might be expected of college men. Usually one session of the court a year is sufficient. The accused are summoned, tried before judge and jury and, if convicted, are fined or otherwise punished. As a rule the fines are nominal. It is the disgrace of being "courtied" rather than the penalty that is expected to work the reformation. The courts have the tacit support and recognition of the University Senate, which for many years has not found it necessary to interfere with the students' rule. The students realize that they have a duty to perform in the keeping of order, and are careful not to fail. Public opinion is the restraining influence upon which they depend. As a result, the discipline at Queen's is excellent, and the fact that the Senate takes no active part in it promotes the good feeling existing between students and professors.

Chief among the other numerous societies are the Y.M.C.A.'s and the Y.W.C.A. Their weekly meetings and their large and stimulating Bible study class are influential factors in the religious life of the students. More than that, their members do much to make the new students feel at home. Neither "hazing" nor the "rush" system is found at Queen's. The freshman is met and heartily welcomed by representatives of these societies and gratefully remembers the kind directions with which he was launched on his college career.

The Missionary Society, almost as old as the University itself, and bearing through all the years an honorable record for sustained and zealous missionary work; the Political Science and Debating

Club; the Philosophical Society; the Glee and Mandolin Clubs; the Dramatic Club and various others, awaken keen interest in the student body and are of great educational value. Social needs and duties are not forgotten. Nowhere are the relations between "town and gown" more friendly than in Kingston and its citizens have won an enviable reputation through their hospitality to the students. They reciprocate. The Freshmen's Reception opens the social season. At-homes of Years and Faculties follow in quick succession and, then, all is crowned—before Christmas, if possible, that after that steady work may be the unbroken order—by the Conversazione, the great University function.

Busy, many-sided, many-colored, is student life at Queen's. He who enters with enthusiasm into its discipline and its joys will find much in it to help him to become an all-round, well-balanced man.

OUR COLLEGE WOMEN.

IT is now generally accorded that a people's civilization is measured by the positions and advantages enjoyed by its women; that if education be desirable or essential for men it is equally so for women; and that the ideals which a woman holds for herself, and her understanding (by both sympathy and intelligence), of duty and life, shape the destinies of her community. For man or woman cannot alone be a success—they must stand side by side and work hand in hand, not because of their identity but because of their diversity.

In Canada, Queen's University, with characteristic liberality and a distinct gain of horizon, recognized the justice of woman's claims for increased opportunities and gave her access to all her educational privileges by announcing in 1878-9 "that all the advantages of the University course would henceforth be thrown open to women." The first class of five women was graduated in 1884. The year previous, by special interposition of legislature, the doors of 'Varsity were first opened to women, with all the privileges; and since then increasing numbers of women have attended these and other Canadian universities. At present there are a hundred and twenty regularly matriculated women in attendance at Queen's, with perhaps a score studying extra-murally. Queen's College women have from the first taken a high average standing in classes. In several departments they have been repeatedly sessional tutors, particularly in moderns and history,; and not infrequently have their compeers of the sterner sex been known to step back gallantly when



The John Carruthers Science Hall (Chemistry).



Mechanical Laboratory (Interior).

medals were going round, with the significant remark, "Ladies first, if you please."

It is difficult for those now in full possession of the privileges of university education to realize the cost and time of its evolution. Women have had their turn of swimming against the current—currents of prejudice, tradition and ignorance; yet, while these currents are still far from being wholly stemmed, their force is abated and the earnest woman may now strike out fearlessly, knowing that the waves of prejudice and criticism need not overwhelm her. The question as to whether higher education robs her of her womanliness and detracts from the finer elements of her personality, has practically answered itself. Womanliness is not an outer vesture which may slip from the shoulders of the wearer through contact with university life; but a divine quality which subtly reveals itself in tone, glance and act, capable of being destroyed only by such things as weaken her faith and demoralize her ideals.

Each year an increasingly larger consignment of young Canadian rusticity is received into our college life and started on its hazardous freshette way. Liberated as these young women have been from the restraints of High School rules and regulations, the casual observer might be forgiven for entertaining doubts as to the results, where the spirit of freedom so completely prevails. But annually Queen's spirit of liberty and self-government is justified of her children; and, sooner or later, to these happy young knowledge-seekers comes the new and larger sense of responsibility which liberty unfailingly awakens in those worthy of her. Then, too, tradition and well-established college institutions like the Y.W.C.A. and Levana Society have the necessary numbers, vitality and weight to take the place of visible disciplinary methods. The Residence, which the writer hopes will speedily be large enough to accommodate all the college women, is designed to create, to the measure of its capacity, a college environment and right social ideals; and this is supplemented by the receptions and entertainments provided by the various "year" classes. So that year by year the social problems arising out of university life are being solved. Rich provision is made to meet the physical needs of our students. The college grounds furnish abundant scope for tennis and other out-of-door sport; the rink in the college precincts offers a very popular form of exercise; while the newly constructed and thoroughly modern gymnasium has a section 45 ft. by 20 ft., specially equipped for the college women, fitted with baths, dressing-rooms, and lockers, with the main hall reserved for their use at certain hours.

By such wise provisions does Queen's seek to attract our Canadian girlhood to what might be justly called the "simple life." For since her very inception has not Queen's University been a consistent exponent—unconsciously, perhaps, because inherently—of the "simple life?" Within her halls the good taste of simplicity meets one at every turn. To those whose eyes are holden, her bare walls, unpolished floors, straight lines and austere absence of meaningless adornment or academic frippery might seem at first a severe limitation; but this, to those who love and understand her, is only an evidence of fulness and beauty. For one comes to see that even in such trifles is pictured forth something of the spirit of Queen's; a stern sincerity in putting first things first, which leads to an uncompromising disregard of mere externals; a lofty conception of her own high destiny in shaping the young lives committed to her for the greatest usefulness to her country and to her God; a sort of inspired perseverance in striving to make her students feel and know the truth of her conviction that the ideal is the real—the inner and unseen the most potent forces, and that character-building is the true test of individual or national greatness. Thus she deals more with the eternal elements of character and less with the mere courtesies and graces of personality. Into this atmosphere and environment our college woman comes during four or more years and is, according to her measure, influenced and moulded by it. At first she settles down to the mere attainment of the details of knowledge, receiving an invaluable discipline through her natural desire for distinction in achievement. A medal or degree seems to the average freshette the mecca of her hopes and desires. But with the years come new standards and new visions to the eager truth-seeker; and when the medal or degree is at last won, it symbolizes to her how little, rather than how much she knows. And lo! this miracle—that, instead of a paltry medal or flimsy parchment, she has gained a distinct enrichment of life in a newer and truer point of view. During the years that follow the mere details of learning may slip from her, fine distinctions may grow vague and escape. But she can never lose her new attitude towards life, her fuller consciousness of the meaning of conduct and character, her ability to see in the little the large, to look beyond the finite, limited duty and relate it to the infinite, to adjust herself to, and deal intelligently with, the forces that are moulding society and add her quota toward bringing about happier conditions. Queen's College women are scattered in many parts of the world, but there are few of them who do not carry always a treasured word, whose golden letters first flashed their inspiration from the inner walls of their Alma Mater—the word "Service."

ATHLETICS AT QUEEN'S.

IT has always been a part of the belief of Queen's that a sound body is essential to a sound mind and "since the time of the flood"—the foundation of Queen's—athletics have always been encouraged.

In the earlier years the chief college sport was Association football, which held undisputed sway until the early eighties, when Rugby, the king of college games, made its appearance, championed by the Booths, Dennistoun and Hamilton, pastmasters in the art. The gladiatorial element in rugby soon cast its fascination over the leading association players of that time—the Piries, Irving, Whiteman, and others, and rugby in Queen's as in other colleges, took the lead.

Queen's joined the Ontario Rugby Football Union and so met the various city teams and 'Varsity and Ottawa College on the football field, while friendly games were frequently arranged with McGill. These meetings of the colleges tended to foster an intercollegiate spirit and dissatisfaction with existing conditions, and as a consequence the Intercollegiate Football Union was formed in the year 1898. The results were so satisfactory that the Intercollegiate Union soon broadened its scope and took in hockey, and quite recently track athletics. The want was long felt of some sort of exercise in winter that had the added zest of a game. Hockey, which now fills this want admirably, was, we believe, introduced in Ontario by Queen's and from that time Queen's pre-eminence in the game is too well known to need special mention. Curling also is keenly enjoyed by many of the students who find hockey too strenuous, and we hope that this fascinating winter sport may yet be added to the list of intercollegiate games.

The development of inter-collegiate sport and the consequent limiting of eligibility of athletes to *bona fide* students in attendance has stimulated interest in athletics among the student body. The past few years have been marked by a decided increase in the athletic equipment as in other lines, in fact the present splendid equipment has all come into being during the past five years as the former football field and tennis courts were destroyed in the erection of the new buildings. In 1901 the Kingston athletic grounds were purchased by the Athletic Committee of the Alma Mater Society in order to provide a place for match games and track athletics, and Queen's can now claim to have one of the most complete athletic grounds in the Dominion. The Quadrangle provides room for four grass tennis-courts. North of Fleming Hall two cinder tennis-courts have been built. The Upper Campus has been prepared for practice grounds for Rugby Football and the Lower for Association.

But the most important addition to the athletic equipment has just been made. For many years Queen's had no gymnasium, but finally a modest equipment was purchased a quarter of a century ago and a room provided by the University. It would take too long to relate the vicissitudes of the gymnasium. Queen's insisted on growing, and class-rooms pushed the gymnasium from one habitation to another until at last the apparatus found a resting-place in the cellar of one of the buildings and the gymnasium was a thing of the past. The students, however, were bound that it would not remain so. A gymnasium must be had, and, realizing that the University was straining every nerve to meet the demands on it for new buildings and increased staff, the students, animated with that same fine spirit and enthusiasm for their Alma Mater which had led an earlier generation of students to subscribe a large sum to the Endowment Fund of 1887, and the students of a more recent date to erect Grant Hall, decided that if a gymnasium was to be built they must undertake the task. Last winter after careful consideration the work of building the gymnasium was undertaken by the Alma Mater Society through its Athletic Committee. The first sod was turned on Convocation day of 1906 by our Chancellor, who along with the Principal, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Armstrong, Moderator of the General Assembly, and J. McD. Mowat, Mayor of Kingston, made appropriate addresses. Under the skillful oversight of Professors Kirkpatrick and McPhail, who also made the plans, there now stands facing the avenue across from the Chemistry building, a beautiful gymnasium 60 ft. x 105 ft., built of stone and lined with brick. It is fully equipped with running track, shower-baths, and swimming tank, and has ample floor space for basket ball, tennis, and other games. A well qualified instructor has been engaged and is now in charge. Provision has been made in the gymnasium for both men and women students, the first instance, it is said, of the principle of co-education being applied in this department in Canada. Separate baths and dressing-rooms and exclusively separate hours for exercise and drill have been provided. The privileges of the gymnasium, as of the football fields and tennis-courts, are free for the use of all students, the athletic fee, which is paid on registration, covering all the clubs and the gymnasium. The skating and curling rinks are situated on the University grounds and students are given tickets at special rates. Thus at no time, either in fall or winter, is there now any excuse for any student to neglect his health for lack of facilities for good exercise.

THE SUNDAY AFTERNOON SERVICES.

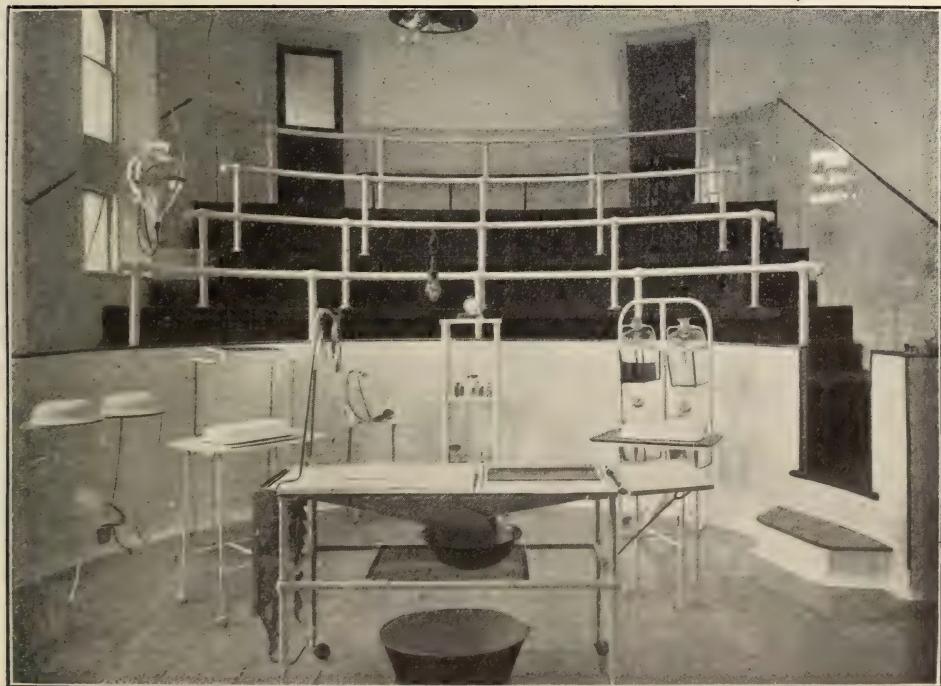
QUEEN'S University claims that it has always sought to manifest a broad unsectarian spirit, that it has welcomed real help from all quarters and has endeavoured to minister to the needs of all classes; but this is quite consistent with a frank and cordial recognition of the supremacy of true religion and the beauty of united reverent worship. The services held in Convocation Hall on Sunday afternoons are one of the symbols of this two-fold view, one of the forms and occasions through which we recognize, in a special manner, that our service to God and our ministry to men are two sides of the same life.

These services have been held during many years, and, so far as the addresses are concerned, have assumed a variety of forms; the Principal has reviewed the life of the university, and set forth, in inspiring tones, the high aspirations which should stir the soul of every thoughtful student; a professor of philosophy has stated in clear, calm language the unity of life and the all-pervading power of that intelligence which gives meaning to all arts and science; the representative of another important department has shown that the literature of a people, in reflecting its life, indicates the spiritual dangers by which it is threatened and the nobler ideals which are seeking expression amid the chaos of opposing interests and conflicting passions; or it may be that the speaker was a minister who delivered a sermon making a special appeal to young men and keeping close to the central theme, the love of God manifested in Jesus Christ. Thus it can be seen that in the course of years there has been great variety in the subjects treated, and in the character and occupation of the men who have occupied the platform. The whole body of students has had opportunities of listening to words of counsel from professors whom they did not meet in the course of their regular studies, or from distinguished strangers, men who had made their mark in church work or university life. In the opening year of the present century a continuous course was given reviewing the progress and presenting the outlook in all the important departments of knowledge; advances in surgical science as well as contributions to biblical criticism were welcomed as part of God's great varied and ever-growing gift to the human race.

Such special courses are only required at particular periods but in them the same spirit is manifested as in the ordinary service; they



Kingston General Hospital.



Operating Theatre, Hotel Dieu.

represent the university point of view, and show that to intelligent, reverent men there is no great gulf between the "secular and the sacred."

On this side of our life there is no need to enter into competition with the Churches; a few simple religious services conducted by representative men will serve to symbolize the fact that education is a part of religion. It is good sometimes for Science and Arts, Theology and Medicine to meet together for the purpose of acknowledging that the Lord is the maker of them all. The university must not only be "a power making for righteousness"; it must show men that "the communion of saints" involves a large, intelligent outlook as well as a deep, inward piety.

OUR PUBLICATIONS.

QUEEN'S QUARTERLY.

A VERY important organ of the higher intellectual life of the University is *QUEEN'S QUARTERLY*. Established in 1893, the *QUARTERLY* is now in its fourteenth year and has already entered upon its second stage of development. It was intended by the founders to be merely the general literary organ of Queen's University. From the first, however, the attempt to provide a vehicle for the full and fearless discussion of public questions and the apparition, so rare in Canada, of disinterested criticism began to attract attention, especially the department of Current Events, as conducted by the late Principal Grant and Professors Shortt and Cappon. This rather unexpected interest of the general public made a reorganization seem desirable a few years ago. The literary management was placed in the hands of an editorial staff of four, chosen from a larger advisory body representing the principal colleges and universities of the country. Illustrations were introduced. Its pages were opened to writers on matters less purely academic in character, articles on Canadian industries and practical affairs. In becoming popular, the *QUARTERLY* has not ceased to be scholarly as a glance at the list of its contributors will show. When men like Edward Caird, Master of Baliol, who rarely contributes to a cis-Atlantic publication, do not disdain to become contributors, we need not fear for the *QUARTERLY*'s standing with men of taste and scholarship. From the first, indeed, the *QUARTERLY* has been fortunate in its contributors, and in the general excellence of their quite gratuitous contributions. Many of its articles, especially its Current

Events, have given rise to a demand which the original issue was inadequate to supply and which could be met only by off-prints. The present management have under consideration the question of making the already popular Current Events a still more complete review or chronique of the important events of the preceding quarter. It is this happy combination of comparative popularity and high standard that promises well for the future action of university culture upon national life.

MEDICAL QUARTERLY.

Queen's Medical Quarterly is owned and published by the Medical Faculty and is sent gratuitously to every member of the profession in Eastern Ontario, to medical graduates everywhere, and to all undergraduates in the faculty.

For seven years it was known as the *Kingston Medical Quarterly*, published and financed by a committee consisting of Drs. Anglin, Garrett, Mundell, Wood, Ryan, W. T. Connell, and J. C. Connell, with Dr. Herald as editor-in-chief. In October, 1903, with the beginning of Vol. VIII, the faculty took possession of it in consideration of its value as a legitimate advertising medium and as a means of communicating with the profession, especially with the medical graduates. It is not as pretentious as *QUEEN'S QUARTERLY*, but it is trying to do for the Medical Faculty what its relative is doing for the rest of the university. Its editorials have frequently been devoted to discussing the medical legislation of the Province and of the Dominion, and generally to good purpose.

THE JOURNAL.

The *Journal* is the students' paper. It is edited, financed and published by the students themselves through a committee carefully representative of every student association and every faculty. It is on the average a 48-page paper, issued fortnightly during the college session. Its purpose and function are two-fold. It supplies the students with the news, the opinions, the legitimate gossip, and the fleeting sallies of wit of a constantly increasing academic community and provides them with a vehicle of expression for any literary inspiration that may come to them from academic or social functions. Secondly, it forms a bond of union between the university and her graduates in the world. More than half of the subscribers are graduates, some of whom have taken the *Journal* continuously for over thirty years. A reorganization is being effected the present session which will at once make the *Journal* more interesting to the graduates who have left college, and a better training school for whatever literary promise there may be among the students.

EXTRA-MURAL STUDENTS.

EXTRA-MURAL students have been permitted to take the course in Queen's for eighteen years, and the increasing popularity of this method shows that it supplies an important need. It is not always possible for young men and women to attend the classes in the University. Especially is this true of teachers in our public schools who are compelled to earn their own living. On the other hand it will not be denied that the aim of a university should be to act as directly as possible upon all members of the community. It was mainly this consideration which led Queen's to provide instruction for extra-mural students in Pass and Honours, leading to the degrees of B.A. and M.A. Examinations for these students were instituted for the first time in session 1888-9. It was soon found, however, that the candidates for these examinations were heavily handicapped from the fact that they had to carry on their studies without any aid from qualified teachers. Hence in a few years the Senate decided to offer tutorial assistance in the work prescribed. Since that time regular exercises and essays have been prescribed covering the work of the various subjects, and these have been carefully examined and corrected by the tutors under the direction and with the assistance of the various professors. The result of this experiment in university extension has been highly satisfactory. It is not only public school teachers, but also in some cases, clergymen and business men, to whom the privileges of the extra-mural student are extended. All extra-mural students who are candidates for a degree must, before being registered, pass the ordinary matriculation examination or an examination accepted by the Senate as equivalent. When that examination has been passed they must register and pay the registration fee of ten dollars (\$10) and the tutorial fees of the classes,—in which they propose to study,—before October first. The Registrar then sends their registration cards and forwards to them cards in the subjects upon which they propose to be examined the following April or September. The essays and exercises in the different classes are compulsory, their object being to supply as far as may be the training which the intra-mural student obtains from actual attendance upon classes. A list of centres where extra-mural examinations are held is supplied by the Registrar, and if for special reasons a candidate is unable to write at one of these, a new centre may be established on payment of a fee of five dollars. In all cases the examination fee must be paid in advance by the candidates and, in addition, a fee of one dollar for each local half-day examination by students writing away from the University.

A glance at the figures in the following table will show what a remarkable increase in the number of extra-mural students has taken place since the institution of the courses:

NUMBERS OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDENTS.			
1893.....	38	1900.....	130
1894.....	33	1901.....	140
1895.....	67	1902.....	137
1896.....	85	1903.....	153
1897.....	90	1904.....	213
1898.....	106	1905.....	200
1899.....	112		

By agreement with the Education Department of Ontario courses for specialists have been established, by means of which candidates who obtain the degree of M.A. or B.A. receive the non-professional qualification of Specialist. No one is entitled to this qualification who does not take the rank of M.A., or, failing that, the degree of B.A. with second-class honours (65%) in one of the specified courses. Extra-mural students may in this way obtain a Specialist's certificate, but under the new regulations of the Education Department they must attend classes in the University for not less than two full sessions. It is possible that this demand may to some extent decrease the number of extra-mural students, but, considering the great advantage which is sure to result to them from direct contact with the professors of the University and fellow-students, it may fairly be contended that the regulation is wise and justifiable.

THE ALUMNI CONFERENCE.

WHILE the General Assembly of 1891 was in session in Kingston, a meeting of Queen's Alumni was called, chiefly with a view of extending the interest in the work of Dr. Smith, the college missionary, then labouring in the Province of Honan. At this meeting it was agreed to organize a society which should form a bond of union between the older and the younger Alumni, and afford better opportunity of maintaining and increasing the efficiency of the Theological department of Queen's.

In October of the same year, the society met and adopted a constitution in which its main objects were set forth:

- (1) To bring the Theological Alumni into closer relation with one another.
- (2) To secure increased interest in the Theological Department of Queen's in order to its more adequate maintenance.

(3) To confer regarding all matters respecting Theology and Theological education.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell; Vice-President, Rev. M. Macgillivray; Secretary, Rev. Alfred Gandier; and an Alumnus of Queen's was chosen to represent the society in each Presbytery. The first annual meeting was held in April, 1892, at which a goodly number of members were enrolled and a decision reached to establish a course of lectures for the benefit of the Theological Alumni.

The first Alumni Conference convened in the Senate room on February 7th, 1893. Principal Grant presided and opened a discussion on the general principles of Biblical Criticism. Professor Watson lectured on "The Philosophy of Religion as represented in Luther and the Reformation." Papers were read on various phases of this subject and were followed by that free and open discussion that has done so much to keep the *conference* idea fresh and vital. All present were convinced that the experiment was a pronounced success and before parting heartily endorsed the proposal that a permanent Lectureship should be established in connection with the conference. Then, the Chancellor, Sir Sandford Fleming, ever mindful of the needs and aspirations of the University, came forward and, in a letter full of warm appreciation of the spirit shown by the founders of the conference, expressed his willingness to make provision for the desired Lectureship. Immediate action was taken. Dr. Watson was named as the first lecturer, and, with his course on "Dante and Mediæval Thought" as its central feature, the second conference excelled the first in enthusiasm and profit.

Many such conferences are held annually in Canada now, all the way from Halifax to Victoria, but without exception they owe something to the late Principal Grant and his valuable committee. For the Queen's Conference was the first of its kind to be held in Canada during the ordinary college session. It has developed since then in richness, variety and steadiness of interest, and not only Queen's men, but graduates of other colleges have taken large part in its papers and discussions, but it has been marked throughout by certain characteristics which have given it a growing place in the intellectual and spiritual life of both the University and the Alumni.

The Lectureship, founded by the liberality and public spirit of the Chancellor, has made possible a serious and prolonged treatment of a special subject by one who is a master in his department. This carries with it the assurance that each conference will have a substance and colour of its own. Thus far the able work of Dr. Wat-

son, Dean Dupuis and Professor Shortt, who have held the Lecture-ship, has made this evident, and Professor Jordan, the next lecturer, is eminently qualified to maintain the standard.

A second feature distinctive of the conference is the relation existing between it and the Arts department of the University. From the outset Principal Grant brought to it his wide knowledge of the minister's needs and his splendid initiative, and the other professors in Theology have given it their ready support and ripest thought. But many of the most valuable contributions have been made by professors in Arts. While the interest has centred chiefly on religious and Biblical subjects, literature, philosophy, science, and political economy and their application to the practical issues of life, have been clearly recognized as of intense and sacred interest to the minister, and right generously have such men as Professors Cappon, MacNaughton, Dyde and Marshall, besides those already mentioned, helped to make the programme broad and rich. Naturally enough, both the interest and the influence have widened and the conference is now attended by many who are not Theological Alumni, by students from all faculties and many citizens of Kingston.

Again, preparatory study of the courses prescribed and serious participation in discussions have been strongly emphasized. The alumnus who does this is sure to wrestle with the problems and make the truth his own. To stimulate one another to keener thought, to get at the heart of things—that has been the constant aim. Though the absolute freedom of discussion has always made the atmosphere invigorating, the spirit of reverence has prevailed and men have gone away more thoughtful and determined to keep their ministry fresh and true through the living word.

These are some of the features that give the Queen's Conference such a strong hold upon the Alumni. There are those who come year after year with gratitude and zest, for they delight, not only in the renewing of old companionships, but in the intellectual stimulus and spiritual uplift which nowhere else do they find so well. Many of the veterans still attend with unwavering devotion, such as the ex-presidents—Dr. Milligan, who was one of the founders and who has always given and received with rare eagerness and buoyancy, and Dr. M. Macgillivray, whose broad culture and sane vigorous thought have enriched many a programme; and Rev. John D. Boyd, who held the secretary-treasurership for many years and gave the conference splendid service by his attention and business keenness. If the younger members prove as loyal and unselfish as they, many fruitful and influential days are in store for our Alumni Conference.



Justice MacLennan, M.A., LL.D., Chairman Board of Trustees.

OUR GRADUATES AND ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

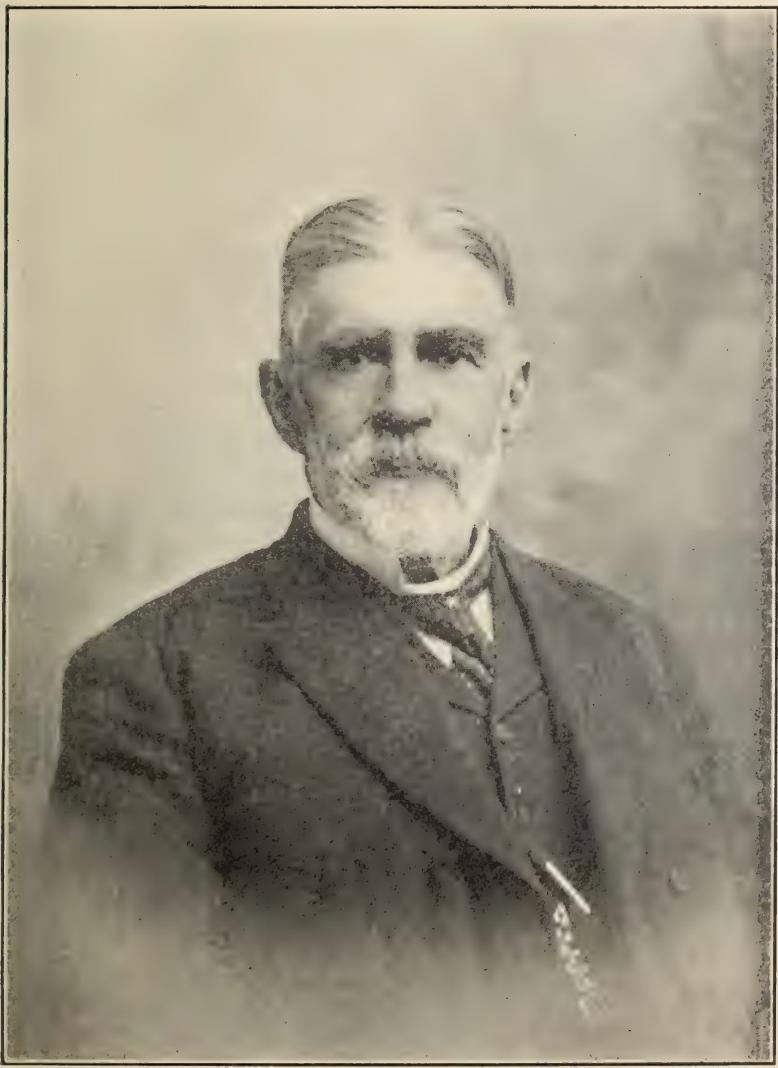
THE real strength of a university lies in its men. Traditions and methods, equipment and stately halls, have value in so far as they contribute to the effectiveness of human thought and character. From the earliest days Queen's has been fortunate in having for its professors men of strong individuality and wide outlook. It has been "twice-blessed" in possessing a body of graduates who have been awakened into new life by these masters and through their deeds have proved their loyalty to the University's ideals.

The graduate roll now numbers 2,600, and between 400 and 500 others, without graduating, have had the advantage of the college training for periods of two years or longer. These sons and daughters of Queen's are recognized as an influential factor in the social, educational and professional life of the country. They have entered upon a variety of callings and have striven worthily to do their share in serving the people by the refinement and uplift of higher education. The teaching profession is the richer because of the work of Queen's. According to the report of the Educational Department of Ontario for 1904-5 of the High school teachers in that province, 24 per cent. were graduates of Queen's; and of the Public school inspectors who were college graduates, 40 per cent. received their training here. Other provinces, too, have claimed their services and from their ranks not only their Alma Mater but sister universities as well have drawn some of the ablest of their professors. The Canadian pulpit has found its alumni devoted, truth-loving and resourceful men, and the missionary enthusiasm stirred and deepened in college days has carried many of them to the "regions beyond" and to the trying outposts of our own vast home mission field. The medical graduates have not only been competent physicians, but they have also done much to advance medical education and to maintain high professional standards. It is worth noting that Queen's has given Deans to three of the leading medical schools of Canada. The rapid mining, railway and electrical development of recent years has created a strong demand for engineers and it speaks well for the practical character of the School of Mining that its students are eagerly sought for immediately on graduation. Many others, with like attainments, practical as well as academic, have entered law, journalism and commercial pursuits, and wherever a Queen's man is found and whatever his occupation, one is almost certain to find a

man, who is trying to fill his place in society in a high-minded, tolerant and public-spirited fashion.

While the alumni of Queen's are thus giving of their best to the world's work they are not unmindful of their Alma Mater. The impartial observer at once detects in them a singular attachment to the old college and to those great living teachers who have made it what it is. Indeed, this loyalty has been described as the perfervid kind. However that may be, it has a solid basis in what the University has done for them and the sacrifices they have made to maintain its efficiency. The typical graduate of Queen's looks back with real gratitude to the once irksome toil of study and class-room and the wholesome "give and take" of student life, or dwells with deep, fond thought upon his association with some true man, a member of the staff, by whose invigorating strength his youth was moulded and taught to know and believe and do. And his gratitude issues in an unselfish effort to make the college become to his successors what it was to him.

The flame of this loyalty has been kept burning brightly, the fellowship of earlier days has been delightfully renewed, and the older and younger graduates have co-operated in a practical way to advance the interests of the University by the organization of Alumni Associations. Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton led the way, and New York, Kingston, Western Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and Alberta soon followed. The alumni in other centres are moving toward the same end and it is hard to overestimate the value of such societies to the University and its service to the country. More than this, the graduates have a direct voice in the conduct of the University's affairs through the Council and Board of Trustees. The Council consists of the members of the governing body and the Senate together with an equal number of representatives chosen from among themselves by the great brotherhood of graduates. It has fully justified the wisdom and faith of those who advocated its formation, and in the thirty-two years of its existence has taken an active share in every forward movement of the University. For the past sixteen years the graduates have had five representatives on the Board of Trustees. Recent legislation has empowered them to assume a larger responsibility for administration by electing ten representatives to the Board. This will undoubtedly result in drawing the University and its alumni nearer to one another and in increasing the efficiency of the whole institution. For Queen's graduates are part of its very life and it will continue to give recreative forces to our nation according as its ideals of education and character reveal themselves in the men and women who go forth from its halls.



John Charlton, Esq.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

THE problem of maintenance has always been hard to solve at Queen's, but it may be that its spiritual ideals have been more surely held because it has never been nursed in the lap of luxury. Certain it is that the struggle has developed its powers and proportions. The present endowment movement is the fifth general and concerted effort of its friends and graduates to raise funds. Spread over nearly seventy years these efforts mark eras of expansion and deeds of sacrifice that quicken the heart-beat of every lover of Queen's.

At its founding, the sturdy pioneers of higher education in Upper Canada came forward with ready generosity. In 1868 a considerable part of the money which they had gleaned from the somewhat slender resources of a new land was lost in the failure of the Commercial Bank, and the withdrawal of the government grant the same year made the second Endowment Fund imperative. \$100,000 was secured, and ten years later a similar amount was raised to meet the expanding needs of the University. The fourth Endowment movement was known as the "Jubilee Fund" of 1887, and awakened widespread enthusiasm among the friends and graduates in all parts of the country. The significance of these gifts has not been forgotten, for among the tablets on the walls of Convocation Hall are three, commemorating the action of 6,000, 2,500 and 500 benefactors, who in these three successive movements revealed so unselfishly their faith in Queen's. But these endowments, now amounting to \$450,000, did not exhaust their liberality. Buildings, too, were provided. In 1880, in 1891 and in 1900 Kingston and its citizens, with splendid loyalty, gave the University the present Theological building, the John Carruthers Science Hall and the Kingston building for Arts. These golden links that bind the college to the city are further strengthened by the fact that of the \$250,000 subscribed in 1887, Kingston's noble share was \$77,000. The three spacious buildings granted by the Ontario Legislature to the School of Mining and the Medical Faculty, and the students' gifts of Grant Hall and the Gymnasium have followed, tributes from the State as well as from the open-hearted youth of the land to the worth of the University. A new Library should soon be added. May the good genius of Queen's move some benefactor or body of benefactors to supply this need!

But the increase of students, which made these buildings an absolute necessity, created also an immediate demand for greater teaching power. The decision of the Presbyterian Church at the General

Assembly of St. John, in 1904, to retain its connection with Queen's, issued in the fifth or present Endowment movement which aims at securing an additional sum of \$500,000. The previous year, when at the Vancouver Assembly the trustees of the University asked the Church's approval of the constitutional changes whereby the University would become entirely independent of the church, the Assembly declined to surrender its interest in Queen's. After free and serious discussion by a Commission of Assembly, the Presbyteries in Ontario and Quebec, and by the trustees, it was unanimously resolved by the Assembly to continue the existing connection between Queen's and the Church. Not only so, but the Assembly heartily commended the University to the liberality of the members of the Church and assumed further grave responsibility by appointing a strong committee to co-operate with the trustees in securing an additional annual revenue of \$20,000. Spontaneously and generously the Church has turned again towards the University that she called into being nearly three-quarters of a century ago and sees in the institution which we have described in these pages a powerful agency for the intellectual and spiritual emancipation of the nation.

As already indicated, the additional revenue provided by the Endowment Fund will be used almost entirely in strengthening the staff of professors and instructors. Among the more urgent needs are a Chair in Oriental Languages, and Assistant Professorships in History, Political Economy, Mathematics, Biology and Philosophy. Several Fellowships, too, of the annual value of \$250 and \$400 should immediately be founded, to be held by some of the ablest students, who will carry on post-graduate study and research and at the same time render service as tutors and instructors. There is also immediate need to increase the salaries of several professors, to found a Lectureship in the English Bible and to establish a number of additional scholarships worth \$100 and \$125 a year. These requirements will soon exhaust the \$20,000 per year at which we aim.

The Endowment movement has gone steadily forward. During the first year Principal Gordon, with that rare spirit of devotion that has already given him a high place among the makers of Queen's, rendered most valuable service by addressing Presbyteries and prominent congregations. In June, 1905, Rev. Robert Laird of Vancouver was released from his charge by the General Assembly and asked to devote his whole time and energy to the Endowment work. Revs. J. J. Wright and W. H. MacInnes have been associated with him for periods of several months. From pulpit, press and platform, and by the distribution of literature descriptive



William MacKenzie Esq.

of the University, they, with many other willing helpers, are seeking to place within reach of the people the information which must precede intelligent and generous gifts. The loyal friends of past days are gladly giving of their best. New benefactors are recognizing the value of Queen's and are honouring themselves and the University by coming to its aid. John Charlton, Esq., of Lynedoch, whose address on Queen's made such a deep impression at the Vancouver Assembly, has announced his intention of endowing a chair, and to William Mackenzie, Esq., of Toronto, the University is indebted for the annual maintenance of an assistant-professorship. The more numerous but not less hearty contributions of \$10, \$25, and \$100 show what a place Queen's has in the affections of the people and are full of rich promise. It is indeed encouraging to be able to announce that on Oct. 1st, 1906, one-half the amount required, or \$250,000, was assured. Much, however, remains to be done, and as urgently and persistently as in the past two years must the appeal be made to thoughtful, liberal-minded men to give the University the power to do a larger and more efficient work.

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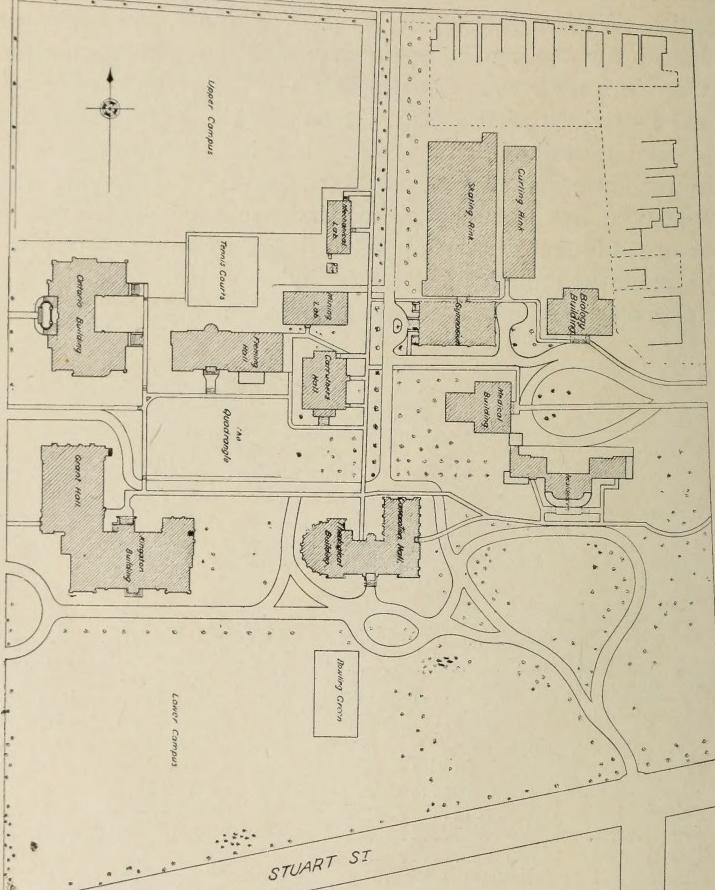
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Queen's University Faculty of Medicine

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